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ORIGINAL POETRY.

THE DUELLIST.

Behold that weak, deluded man,
Pressed on by vengeance dire,
With rage enkindling in his breast,
An eye of rolling fire.

Swift to false honor's field he flies,
His valour to display,
To meet his once lov'd human-friend
In horrid, murd'rous fray.

When on the ground, each well prepared,
The signal is proclaim'd,
With powerless and trembling arm,
The deadly weapons aim'd.

He falls—what tortures now pervade
The sad, surviving breast;
The slaughter'd victim's frightful shade
Will never let him rest.

It haunts his mind both night and day,
He knows not where to fly,
And thus he weighed down by sorrow,
In sorrow does he die. R.

FRIENDSHIP IN HEAVEN.

Ah! this is but a lonely world,
Where discord waves her sable wings,
Where darts of death unseen are hurl'd,
And vengeance points her direful stings;
And few, alas! on earth's bewilder'd plains,
Are those enraptur'd spots where smiling concord reigns.

But still there is a lovelier land,
Where earth's rude tempests cease to roar,
And where, upon the echoing strand,
The angry billows dash no more;
If ever we reach that milder shore, how sweet
To find our spirits there, whom here we love to meet.

The look that beams, the eye that glows,
May cheer and gladden for a while;
May chase our cares, relieve our woes,
And gild the countenance with a smile;
But, Oh! when hope of peace above is given,
The flowers of friendship then will sweetest blooms in heaven. ARCOLO.

THE COTTAGER'S SONG.

Away with grandeur, pomp, and gold;
Away with childish ease,
Give me but strength in my plough to hold,
And I'll find means to please.

The sweet to toil for those we love:
My wife and darling boys,
But tend to make my labour prove
The sweetest of my joys.

The humble morsel I procure,
When labour makes it sweet,
Is eaten with a taste more pure
Than meats that monarchs eat.

The cause—yes, 'tis my happy lot,
From cares and strife free,
To own but this secluded cot,
Sweet friends and liberty.

Then I, no monarch on his throne
Can grudge his destiny;
Let him his weight of cares bemoan,
Whilst I am truly free.

When labour wearies and grows dull,
I with my dog and gun,
Set forth the forest game to cull,
And thus all sorrows shun.

Now tell me all ye gaudy train,
Who have what fortune gives;
Is not the cheerful country swain
The happiest man that lives. G.

THE MANIAC.

Ah! who is she, stranger, with features so fair,
So eminent, yet so disorder'd and wild?
Her arms rais'd imploring, her bosom half bare,
Dishevell'd and loose flows her beautiful hair
And her eyes beam so restless, tho' mild.

Ah! see, where those dark frowning battlements rise
Majestic, tho' gloomy and desolate, there
In beauty she bloom'd through youth's halcyon days,
While around her each echoing lip sung in praise
Of Maria, the lovely and fair.

Endow'd by kind nature with every blessing
The heart could desire or wealth could command;
Fortune's favours in richest profusion possessing,
While many a suitor in fond hope addressing,
Endeavor'd to gain her fair hand.

Amid the gay throng that so festively met
Around the rich board of the haughty Glenowen,
Was William the brave, who a warrior great,
And handsome in person, and titled in state,
Still no wealth but his prowess did own.

Maria the lov'd him, her love was return'd
With a warmth of affection truly sincere;
And oft, when embracing, with sorrow they mourn'd
That against her fond love, with enmity burn'd,
The lessons, or vows, of her sire.

But haughty and proud was the soul of her sire,
And scowling, he bade him begone from her sight)
Then quickly determin'd the youthful Maria
Should be speedily giv'n in marriage to 'Tryor,'
A wealthy, but aged old Knight.

In vain she besought him, in vain to relent
From his firmly fix'd purpose, with tears she implor'd;
In vain her unworthy, he ne'er would consent—
Perfidious messages intended, immediately sent
To communicate certain his words.

Distracted! in phrenzy! her reason too weak
To withstand such a conflict of passion and fear;
Abandon'd its throne—o'er her once blooming cheek
Came the pale hue of death—with a loud piercing shriek
She swoon'd in convulsive despair!

And now, o'er the scenes of her childhood, forsaking
All pleasure and mirth, she a maniac grew;
A wanderer wretched, of grief deep partaking;
While echoes of deep sorrow, her heart, as it breaking,
Bade come its keenly felt woes.

Philadelphia, March, 1828. SENEX.

THE DIAPHRAGM.

"This is the great muscle of respiration; it is intimately connected with the mind through the medium of five white vascular cords, called nerves; it is in the region of this muscle that we refer all painful and pleasurable sensations of the mind; it is in this region that the agony of grief and the pangs of disappointment are so sensibly felt. Nothing, indeed, can operate strongly on the mind, without, in some degree, disturbing the regularity of the functions of the viscera in this region; hence in palpitation, syncope, sighing, sobbing, and convulsive laughter, which are all natural consequences of mental emotion, the heart, lungs, and diaphragm, are more or less concerned.—*Litchfield on Medical Education.*

IMPROVED PLOUGH.

Mr. Charles Howard, of Hingham, in Massachusetts, has invented, and obtained a Patent for, a valuable improvement in the construction of this highly important implement of agriculture. By the application of "friction rollers," as they are called, which "produce a self-governing principle, and operate in such a manner as to render the plough completely subservient to them, they keep the plough close to the work without the aid or assistance of a ploughman, and it does the work in a more regular and uniform manner than can possibly be done in any other way; and the improvement makes the saving of one man in the labour of ploughing. The apparatus may be attached to any common plough, and put on and taken off at pleasure, and the plough used either way."

At the last Brighton show, the inventor received from the Massachusetts Agricultural Society, a premium for his improvement, on an inspection of its work in competition with other ploughs.

IMPROVED PRINTING PRESS.

An English paragraph in the Philadelphia papers expresses great curiosity to learn the particulars of a new Printing Press invented in Paris, which can strike off 2,000 sheets in an hour. This is not so great a novelty with us. By the Napier machine, in use in this city, moved by a man, and supplied with paper by two boys, the ordinary rate of printing is 30 sheets per minute, wanting but little exertion to make 2,000 an hour. Another machine, that works two forms, a Boston invention, is tended by girls, and moved by steam or horse power. Another, of New York origin, is in preparation, and we have no doubt will print both sides of a sheet at a time, feeding itself with paper and throwing it off, as rapidly as the sheets can pass the rollers, and by hand, horse, steam or any other power applied. Another is perfecting with perpendicular rollers. Indeed we shall soon have printing machines as practicable as carding machines, requiring only a superintendent to watch for accidents, and the laborious work of a pressman will be in a great measure dispensed with.—*New York Statesman.*

It is generally better to deal by speech than by letter; and by the mediation of a third, than by a man's self. Letters are good, when a man would draw an answer by letter back again; or when it may serve for a man's jurisdiction afterwards to produce his own letter; or where it may be in danger to be interrupted, or heard by pieces. To deal in person is good where a man's face breedeth regard, as commonly with inferiors; or in tender cases where a man's eye upon the countenance of him with whom he speaketh may give him a direction how far to go; and generally where a man will reserve to himself liberty, either to disavow or to expound. In choice of instruments it is better to choose men of a plainer sort, that are like to do that that is committed to them, and to report back again faithfully the success, than those that are cunning to contrive out of other men's business somewhat to grace themselves, and will help the matter in report for satisfaction sake. Use also such persons as affect the business wherein they are employed, for that quickeneth much; and such as are fit for the matters as bold men for expostulation, fair-spoken men for persuasion, crafty men for inquiry and observation, forward and absurd men for business that doth not well bear out itself. Use also such as have been lucky, and prevailed before in things wherein ye have employed them; for that breeds confidence, and they will still strive to maintain their reputation.

HUNGER.

One of the first propensities of animals, and which, as being essential to their very existence, may be considered the most important, is the gratification of hunger; through the agency of which the vital principle is preserved, and the several parts of the animal system kept in due tone. To promote this sensation, nature has caused the stomach of animals to secrete a very active fluid, denominated *the gastric juice*, which possessing a solvent power over various substances, contributes in a very remarkable degree to their digestion. As soon, therefore, as the latter process has been completed, and the stomach becomes empty, the gastrick fluid acts directly upon its internal coats, and causing their fibres to contract, it produces that pain or disagreeable sensation which we denominate hunger; and as this is only to be relieved by a fresh application of extraneous matter, animals are *instinctively* taught to seek out those substances which, under the denomination of food, are the best calculated to relieve the uneasiness; nature having bestowed on them the faculty of taste, to enable them to discriminate and avoid injurious articles and to relish their food, so that it be taken in due proportions, and be sufficiently divided, previously to its undergoing those future processes upon which its ultimate digestion is made to depend. [*Lempriere's Lectures.*

THE HOUSEKEEPERS.

There were two heavy, middle-aged merchants, they were either Dutch or German, I know not which, but their name was Vanderclump. Most decided old bachelors they were, with large, leathern, hanging cheeks, sleepy grey eyes, and round shoulders. They were men not given to much speech, but great feeders; and, when waited upon, would point clumsily to what they wanted, and make a sort of low growl, rather than be at the trouble to speak. These Messrs. Vanderclump were served by two tall, smooth-faced dawdles: I never could discover which held the superior station in the menage. Each has been seen trotting home from market, with a basket on her arm: each might be observed to shake a duster out of the upper windows; each would, occasionally, carry a huge bunch of keys, or wait at table during dinner; and, in the summer evenings, when it was not post-day, both of them would appear, dressed alike, sitting at work at the lower counting-house window, with the blinds thrown wide open. Both, I suppose, were Housekeepers.

"It happened, one cold, foggy spring, that the younger brother, Mr. Peter Vanderclump, left London to transact some business of importance with a correspondent at Hamburgh, leaving his brother Anthony to the loneliness of their gloomy house in St. Mary Axe. Week after week passed away, and Mr. Peter was still detained at Hamburgh. Who would have supposed that his society could have been missed? that the parlour could have seemed more dismally dull by the absence of one of those from whom it chiefly derived its character of dulness? Mr. Anthony took up his largest meerschaum, and enveloped himself in its smoke by the hour; but the volumes of smoke cleared away, and no Peter Vanderclump appeared emerging from the mist. Mr. Anthony brought some of his heavy folios from below; and, in their pages of interest, (no common, but often compound, interest,) lost, for a while, the dreary sense of loneliness. But, a question was to be asked! Peter's solemn 'yah' or 'nien,' was waited for in vain. Forgetful, and almost impatient, Anthony looked up—the chair was unoccupied which his brother had constantly filled.

"Mr. Anthony began to sigh—he got into a habit of sighing. Betty and Molly (they were soft-hearted baggages) felt for their master,—pitied their poor master! Betty was placing the supper on the table one evening, when her master sighed very heavily. Betty sighed also, and the corners of her mouth fell—their eyes met—something like a blush crimsoned Betty's sleek, shining cheek, when, on raising her eyes again, her master was still staring at her. Betty simpered, and, in her very soft, very demure voice ventured to say 'Was there any thing she could do?' Mr. Vanderclump rose up from his chair. Betty, for the first time, felt awed by his approach. 'Bates!' he said, 'My poor Bates! Hah! you are a good girl!' He chucked her under the chin, with his large hand.—Betty looked meek, and blushed, and simpered again. There was a pause—Mr. Vanderclump was the first to disturb it. 'Hah! Hah!' he exclaimed gruffly, as if suddenly recollecting himself; and, thrusting both hands into his capacious breeches pockets, he sat down to supper, and took no further notice of Betty that night.

"The next morning, the sun seemed to have made a successful struggle with the dense London atmosphere, and shone full in Mr. Vanderclump's face while he was at breakfast, and set a piping bullfinch singing a tune, which his master loved rather for the sake of old associations, than from any delight in music. Then Lloyd's List was full of arrivals, and the Price Current had that morning some unusual charm about it, which I cannot even guess at. Mr. Vanderclump looked upon the bright and blazing fire; his eye rested with a calm and musing satisfaction, on the light volumes of steam rising from the spout of the tea-kettle, as it stood rather murmuring drowsily, than hissing, upon the hob. There was, he might have felt, a sympathy between them. They were both placidly puffing out the warm and wreathing smoke.

"He laid down his pipe, and took half a well-buttered muffin into his capacious mouth at a bite; he washed the mouthful down with a large dish of tea, and he felt in better spirits. That morning he entered the counting-house rubbing his hands.

"Within an hour, a crowd of huge, dusky clouds shut out the merry sunshine, and the Hamburgh mail brought no tidings whatever of Mr. Peter. Mr. Anthony worked himself up into a thorough ill-humour again, and swore at his clerks because they asked him questions. When he entered his apartment, that evening, he felt more desolate than ever. Betty placed a barrel of oysters on the table—he heeded her not;—a large German sausage—his eyes were fixed on the ground;—a piece of Hamburgh beef—Mr. Vanderclump looked up for an instant, and, Europa like, his thoughts crossed the sea, upon that beef, to Hamburg. Gradually, however, a genial warmth spread throughout the room, for Betty stirred up the fire, and let down the curtains, and snuffed the dim candles; while Molly loaded the table with bottles of divers shapes and sizes, a basin of snow white sugar, and a little basket of limes, of well known and exquisite flavour; placing, at the same time, a very small kettle of boiling water on the fire.—'Why, Mollee! my poor girl!' said Mr. Vanderclump, in a low and somewhat melancholy tone, (his eyes had mechanically followed these latter proceedings,) 'Mollee! that is punch!'—'La, Sir! and why not?' replied the damsel, almost playfully, 'Why not be comfortable and cheery! I am sure'—and here she meant to look encouraging, her usual simper spreading to a smile,—'I am sure, Betty and I would do our best to make you so.'

"'Good girls, good girls!' said Mr. Vanderclump, his eyes fixed all the while upon the supper table—he sat down to it. 'My good girls!' said he soon after, 'you may go down, I do not want you; you need not wait.' The two timid, gentle creatures instantly obeyed. More than an hour elapsed, and then Mr. Vanderclump's bell rang. The two matronly maidens were very busily employed in making a new cap. Betty rose at once; but suddenly recollecting that she had been trying on her new and unfinished cap, and had then only a small brown cotton skull-cap on her head, she raised both her hands to her head to be certain of this, and then said, 'Do, Molly! there's a dear! answer the bell! for such a figure as I am, I could not go before master, no how. See, I have unpicked this old cap for a little bit of French edging at the back.' Molly looked a little peevish; but her cap was on her head, and up stairs she went. Mr. Vanderclump was sitting before the fire, puffing lustily from his eternal pipe. 'Take away,' he said abruptly, 'and put the leetle table here:' he pointed and growled, and the sagacious Molly understood. She placed the table beside him, and upon it the punch which he had been drinking. 'Bates, my poor Bates!' said Mr. Vanderclump, who had not yet noticed that Betty was absent. 'It is not Betty, but Molly, Sir!' replied the latter damsel, in a voice of child-like simplicity. 'Hah!' said he, apparently considering for a moment, 'Hah! Bates, Mollee, all the same! Mollee, my poor Mollee, you are a good girl! Get up to-morrow morning, my poor Mollee, and put on your best gown, and I will marry you!' Molly was, as she afterwards declared, struck all of a heap. She gaped and gasped with astonishment; and then a power of words were rushing and racing up her throat to her tongue's end: a glance at her master stopped their explosion. His hands were in his pockets, his face towards the fire, his pipe in his mouth. 'Yes, sir;' she replied, humbly and distinctly. A few tears trickled down her cheeks, as she curtseyed low at the door and disappeared. She knew his ways she thought within herself, as she walked very slowly down the stairs, and she congratulated herself that she had not risked another word in reply. 'And now, Betty,' she said, as she entered the kitchen, 'I'll put the finishing stitch to my cap, and go to bed, for master will want nothing more to-night.' She sat down quietly to work, and conversed quietly with Betty, not disclosing a word of her new prospects. Betty, however, observed that she took off the trimming with which her new cap had been already half adorned. 'Why, bless me! Molly!' she cried, 'you are not going to put on that handsome white satin bow, are you?'—'Why yes!' I think I shall,' replied Molly, 'for now I look at your cap, with that there yellow ribband upon it, mine seems to me quite old maidish.'

"The next morning, Molly got up before her sister, and put on her best gown and her new cap. The morning was dark and dull, and Betty was sleepy, and Molly kept the window curtain and the bed curtains closely drawn. Unsuspected, she slipped out of the chamber, her shawl and her bonnet in her hand.

"As the clock struck eight, Molly was standing beside her master before the rails of the marriage altar; and not long after she burst upon the astonished eyes of her sister, as Mrs. Vanderclump."

From the American Farmer.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE SILK WORM.

The success which has attended my experiments on the silk worm, and a desire to promote the introduction of this important branch of industry into a country so peculiarly adapted to it as ours, are my inducements for offering the following observations, derived principally from my own experience; aided by a valuable pamphlet, lately sent me from France. I would feel great diffidence in this undertaking, after the many treatises that have been published on this subject, were it not for the frequent applications that are made to me for information respecting it, by persons who have doubtless read most of these essays, but who do not appear to have derived from them much practical instruction. Perhaps they have been too elaborate, sometimes too fanciful; giving an air of difficulty to a very simple occupation, or treating as a subject of taste and amusement, what is essentially a matter of business. The silk worm is a hardy, vigorous, ugly insect. The housewife, with her brood of early chickens, liable to sicken in the dew, or perish in the frost, has many more perplexities to encounter than this sturdy glutton, whose only want is food, will occasion her; and the curious will find a higher gratification in observing the labours of the bee. But, on the score of profit, and to the females especially on the small farms throughout our country, I am persuaded, this insect would prove a valuable acquisition; as it has already done to their more provident country-women in the north; demanding only the attention of their leisure hours during six weeks of the year, and requiring no further capital than nature has furnished them, in the fine mulberry trees with which she has stocked our forests. Once understood, which it cannot fail to be, after one season of experiment, this culture would form a very lucrative branch of household industry, and, without interfering with the poultry yard, or dairy, become a more important source of revenue. In the silk countries of Europe, every cottage has its stock of insects, which are set to work in the spring, and when their labours are ended, their produce finds a ready sale in the manufacturing districts. It is the province of the agriculturist to furnish the raw silk, either in cocoons as the worm leaves it, or in skeins if he have the means of reeling it, as it is of the planter, to supply us with cotton, or the grazier to produce his wool. Even now, this precious material is demanded in the eastern states, where extensive preparations have been made for manufacturing it, and I would very soon avail myself of the facilities I have of establishing machinery for this purpose at Warren, could I see a prospect of a sufficient supply of raw silk to employ it. To obtain this, a very general co-operation of our agriculturists will be necessary; and my object is, to engage them to make the experiment in their families, during the approaching season, in the hope that they will find it to their advantage, to follow it more extensively hereafter. With this view, I have entered into the minutest details of the habits and wants of the insect, and laid down such rules for its treatment, as cannot, I think, be misapprehended.

I have avoided giving any calculations as to the quantity of silk produced by a given number of insects, or the profit likely to accrue to the cultivator. Indeed, I have no certain information on these points, and they are still doubtful, even in Europe, where the business is so much better understood, besides, they there compute the eggs by weight, and it would be impossible to apply these estimates to the small number of insects employed in an experiment. It is merely important for us to ascertain, that the insect will thrive in our climate, that suitable food can be obtained for it, its management easily acquired, and we shall then enter upon it as a branch of business with more confidence.

To those who are really disposed to make the experiment, I will cheerfully present a small quantity of eggs, if they will leave their address at the Warren warehouse in Hanover street; and as these increase three or four hundred fold in a season, a stock may soon be obtained by such as wish to continue it. This will afford them an opportunity of becoming acquainted with the culture. They may form some idea of the number of insects they can attend; what quantity of silk will be produced, and whether this addition to their cares, will be sufficiently rewarded.

My experiments last summer, with about fifteen hundred worms, though made under every disadvantage, were very satisfactory. In the hurry of other engagements, they were forgotten until the season was far advanced, and the leaves had become too old to afford them the tender nourishment they require in the early periods of their existence. On opening the paper which contained the eggs, and which I had deposited in my cellar to prevent their hatching, I found the insects were beginning to intrude themselves; thus shewing how easily this process may be managed, and that the ordinary temperature of the season is sufficient to effect it, without resorting to the artificial and troublesome measures pointed out by most writers on the subject. Mine had been but a few hours in my sitting room, before the whole business was accomplished. I was soon compelled to remove them, (not having a spare room in my house to appropriate to them,) to a dark and badly ventilated chamber in the village, where they were subjected to continual noise and interruption. They had, too, to endure frequent changes of temperature, as we had late frosts and much wet weather; and there was no fire-place in the room to afford the means of warming it. Thunder, said to be pernicious to them, did mine no injury, though they had two tremendous storms to encounter. In a word, they seemed to require nothing but food, and as the mulberry trees in the neighbourhood furnished this in abundance, they flourished beyond all expectation; yielding me, at the expiration of four weeks and a half, three pecks of perfect cocoons, (so their balls of silk are called,) and a vast quantity of eggs for a future season. These cocoons have been pronounced by persons from the silk districts of France, and accustomed to this business, equal to any they have seen in that country, and they approve highly of the quality of the silk reeled from them, leaving no doubt in my mind, of the practicability of bringing this valuable material into general culture in our state.

I am putting up a small building, sufficient to accommodate as many insects as the mulberry trees, which are very numerous here and in the neighbourhood, will supply with leaves, and will also feed some with the white mulberry, keeping them distinct, to ascertain which is the most proper food for them. I will also keep a strict account of the expense of attending them, the quantity of silk they produce, its quality and value and communicate the result hereafter, should the zeal displayed in the pursuit this season, induce me to believe they will be thought interesting.

The prevailing opinion seems to be, that the white mulberry tree furnishes the most suitable food for the silk worm, and yet I cannot find a single writer who gives it a decided preference, while many admit it to be a matter of doubt. The author of the French pamphlet I have alluded to, merely imagines it may have a favourable influence on the quality of the silk.—The black has many advocates. In some countries, the various kinds are used indiscriminately; and even the *morus papyrifera*, or paper mulberry, the least inviting in appearance of all, is frequently resorted to. My own experience induces me to believe, that the red mulberry, which is a native of our forests, and which differs very little from the black of Europe, will answer perfectly well. There cannot be a more healthful or succulent leaf than that which it produces, and those who have not the exotic kinds convenient, will run no risk in substituting it. It will afford them the opportunity at present, of becoming familiar with the habits and treatment of the insects, and allow time to make plantations of the other descriptions for future seasons.

As soon, therefore, in the spring, as the weather becomes mild and settled, and the buds of the mulberry tree begin to expand, the paper on which the eggs are deposited, hitherto kept in a cool cellar, may be laid, loosely folded, in a situation affording a temperature of 60 or 65 degrees, for two or three days; and which may be gradually increased to 80; as the leaves are pushed forward or retarded by the season. Where there are but few eggs, these variations of temperature may be attained, by removing them to different parts of the apartment; always avoiding the direct rays of the sun; by wearing them about the person, or by placing them in a kitchen if necessary to hasten their production. Generally, I should imagine the temperature of the season would be sufficient, and if favourable to the advancement of the leaf, would probably bring forth the insect in proper time. This is, however, a critical point in the management of the silk worm, and perhaps the chief obstacle our capricious climate opposes to it. The late frosts to which we are liable, and which sometimes destroy the leaves of the hardiest forest trees after they are completely expanded, might unexpectedly deprive the stock of sustenance, and they must perish. But this risk is to be incurred with many other productions, and the advantage here is that though the disappointment may be great, the loss is inconsiderable. The eggs cost little, and the insects, at this early period, have not had labour enough bestowed on them, to make them valuable.

The eggs being properly matured, the insect will come forth in the form of a small black ant, full of life and activity, and eagerly demanding food; but if it be observed that only few have made their appearance, it will be better to let them remain, until a general production has taken place, and even to perish if a considerable interval should elapse before this occurs. The first worms are generally of little value; and it would be difficult to regulate their treatment with those that come later. In large establishments, this is accomplished by placing the insect first obtained, in a cool situation, and feeding them sparingly, to retard their growth; while the late ones are allowed more heat and food, that they may overtake them, and thus go through the different stages in the same time. This, in a mere experiment, would afford too much trouble; and it is, therefore, better to lose the very forward eggs, and to throw away the very backward ones, or to keep the worms produced from the latter distinct from the general stock. It is also recommended, where the business is extensively engaged in, to scrape the eggs from the paper on which they have been deposited, and to place them on pewter or earthen plates, preparatory to their hatching, after they have been washed in very pure water and carefully dried; but this trouble appears unnecessary, and the danger of breaking or losing them, renders it unadvisable when the quantity is small.

1st Age.—We will suppose the essay to be made with 1000 worms, which are as many as those who have not much time and space to bestow, can conveniently manage. When a quantity of eggs have produced, the paper should be spread out on a table, and a few twigs, or rather the extremities of the branches of the mulberry tree, with the leaves upon them, should be laid lightly on the worms. They will very soon collect on these, and should then be lifted, twigs and all, and deposited on a clean sheet of foolscap, which will be found to afford them sufficient space during what is called their first age. This paper may be laid on a common waiter, the elevated ridges of which will protect the insects from accident; though it is a valuable property of the silk worm never to wander unless in search of food, and if this be properly distributed about the centre of the paper that contains them, there is no danger of their abandoning it. They should be placed near a south or east window, so as to enjoy the light, but be protected from the sun or a current of air. The temperature of the apartment should be kept as near 75° Far. as possible, and the door or window opened occasionally when it exceeds this, or a little fire kindled if it fall much below it. They should also be remote from noise, from odours of every kind, the smell of meats, tobacco, &c., and would therefore, do best in a room not used by the family. They would themselves, be offensive in a chamber after they had obtained their third age, but not till then, though in France and Italy, the peasants have them in every part of their dwellings.

When, by means of the twigs, the principal part of the worms have been removed, they should have their first repast, which must consist of the tenderest leaves, cut fine, and so distributed, that the branches may be lifted off when they are forsaken for the fresh food. It will be necessary to feed them four or five times during the day, and once before they are left at bed-time, or oftener, if they be found to consume readily what is given to them. An hour and a half is allowed them to finish their meal, and if this has been sufficient to satisfy them they remain quiet and appear to sleep. If they are still restless, more leaves must be given, provided they have none remaining, or these have become hard and dry. A little observation will enable the person who attends, very soon, to understand their wants and the quantity of food they require—this will now be very small, and will not exceed a handful or two of leaves per day.

It is desirable that the leaves should be gathered a few hours before they are used, and very important that they be given free from moisture of dew or rain. It is well, therefore, to procure in the evening, what will be required for the following morning, and in the morning, the supply necessary for the evening, so that, if

unavoidably wet, they may be spread out on the floor, where the air can circulate freely among them, and soon fit them for use. Drying them in the sun will not do so well; they may also be preserved fresh for several days, by laying them loosely in a large basket, or on a clean board or table, and placing them in a cool cellar, so that provision may always be made against the continuation of wet weather. An opportunity is afforded, a short time after feeding, of removing the decayed leaves, and the stems and fibres which the worms do not eat. This should not be neglected, and is the only cleaning they now require. It is also well to distribute the leaves, at each time of feeding, a little more widely, that the space allotted the worms, may be extended with their growth. When too many are collected upon one spot, a fresh leaf should be thrown them, and when they have attached themselves to it, they may be transferred to fill a vacant space. They should be distributed as evenly as possible over the paper, so as not to incommode or touch each other.

On the third day, they will be found to eat voraciously, and care must be taken to keep them properly supplied, by observing the rules already laid down. It is important to cut the leaves tolerably fine before they are given to the insects, as they feed principally from the edges, and are thus greatly facilitated in obtaining their nourishment.

Towards the close of the fourth day, many of them will be found inert, and on the fifth, they will probably be all in the same condition; this is what is technically called their *mue*, (casting of the skin) and now will be seen, the importance of having had as many protruded at the same time from the egg as possible, as those last hatched will continue to demand food to the annoyance of the early ones, which now refuse it, and only require repose. A little must still be furnished, to maintain the former, until they fall into the same condition, and it is then only necessary to leave them perfectly quiet, and to observe that the temperature of the room is perfectly regulated.

The duration of the *mue*, is quite uncertain. In mine, it was hardly perceptible. Sometimes it lasts for hours, sometimes for days, much depending on the season, the treatment, and the quality of the worms. It is, however, a critical period, and requires that every precaution should be taken to prevent their being disturbed.

2d Age.—When the insects begin to revive, they should not be fed too soon. Time should be allowed for a large majority of them to be in a state to require food, before it is furnished, and several hours should be permitted to elapse, rather than lose the opportunity thus afforded of equalising them. It will now be necessary to increase the space they before occupied, and the expedient of the twigs with leaves may again be resorted to, to transfer them to two clean sheets of paper, and to divide the stock between them—or on three, if they appear crowded; feeding, after they have reposed an hour or two, with leaves cut less fine than before, and removing the twigs when they have been deserted. The paper they left, with the litter remaining on it, should be removed from the apartment.

It is better now, instead of confining the insects to the centre of the sheet, to form them in a band along the middle of it, and to preserve this disposition of them during the rest of their treatment. It will enable them to be fed by laying the leaves on the outside of the bands, and require fewer to be sprinkled over them, which are always oppressive.—These bands may be enlarged, by attracting the worms towards the edges of the paper as they augment in size.

They will require double the food they received in the first age, which may be furnished in the same manner, and when they fall into their second *mue* on the fourth or fifth day, the same precautions should be observed, only affording them occasionally, a little more air if the weather be fine and warm. Should the door or window be opened once or twice during this age, to reduce the thermometer a degree or two for a short time, it would have a beneficial effect, by producing a change of air in the apartment.

3d. Age.—The insects will now have attained a size that will require for them a further augmentation of space and food. A shelf should, therefore, be provided in a part of the room where they will be protected from the sun, a strong glare of light, or current of air. A corner, adjoining a south or east window, would be the most suitable situation. It may be raised three feet from the ground, and attached to the wall or otherwise supported. If eight feet long by thirty inches wide, it will be sufficient to contain the sheets on which they are subdivided, through this and the following age, when another may be added to conclude the experiment. They would do very well on tables, where it is not convenient to erect shelves, and the papers might be dispensed with, placing them on the board, provided it be smooth and dry; but it would then be more difficult to clean them of their litter.

Four or six sheets will now be necessary, to which they may be removed, as before, when recovered from their torpor, and deposited on the shelf, beginning at one end of it and extending the papers along the middle, as the quantity is increased.

They will probably require shifting to fresh papers, once or twice during this age, which is very easily accomplished, by throwing them a few fresh and entire leaves, to which they will soon attach themselves, and thus afford the means of removing them. It may also be necessary to purify the air of the room which is often offensive, from the quantity of decaying leaves, and the litter of the insects. For this purpose, the following simple process is recommended.

In a plate, saucer, or other open vessel, mix together three tea-spoons full of common salt, and one of the black oxide of manganese, (to be had of any druggist,) and pour thereon two or three spoonsful of sulphuric acid, (oil of vitriol,) carry the mixture round the room, that the gas (chlorine) which will immediately be evolved, may be freely circulated. Care should be taken to hold it at arms-length, and above the head, as, it is pernicious if inhaled directly into the lungs though perfectly harmless if breathed in an apartment. A substitute for this, when it cannot conveniently be had, is vinegar, sprinkled lightly over the floor and shelves, or poured on a hot iron, that the fumes may spread through the apartment. By these means, with the occasional admission of air by raising the window to the full during the day, and leaving it up for an inch or two when the nights are sultry, the worms may be kept in good condition, and escape the evils to which they are liable in close and overheated apartments. Moisture is also very injurious to them; it will destroy them if brought in with their food, and renders them sickly and infective when it prevails in the atmosphere. It is, therefore, recommended, to kindle a little fire of light wood, that will burn briskly, with a bright blaze, if a long spell of wet weather should occur, even though it should be warm. They can better withstand heat than humidity, though every precaution should be taken to exempt them from either. In our climate, however, little is to be apprehended on the latter score, at the season of this culture, and the former may be obviated by the judicious admission of air at proper seasons. A piece of gauze or fly net should be used, when the windows are up, to keep out flies and gnats, which are very annoying to silk worms.

On the fourth and fifth days, they have their third *mue*, and their food and treatment are to be regulated as on the former occasions.

4th. Age.—The treatment during this period, differs very little from the last. The insects will increase rapidly in size and appetite, and must be managed accordingly, dividing them on fresh sheets and augmenting the supply of leaves, which may now be given in larger cuts. They should have four regular meals per day. One very early in the morning, the second about ten, third at three, and the last late in the evening, and it is often necessary to throw them a few leaves in the intervals, especially if they show signs of hunger by restlessness, and by lifting their heads when approached. The chief art in the management of silk worms, is, in adapting their food to their wants, and this can only be acquired by observation. If they have too little, it retards their growth and operations; if too much, it oppresses them and adds to the trouble of attending them, by the accumulation of dried leaves remaining unconsumed, which also contribute very much to corrupt the air of the apartment.

It will now be time to put up the second shelf, about two feet above the first, and to remove to it some of the worms, if they appear crowded. If not, it will be ready to receive them after they recover from their fourth and last *mue*, which takes place about the fifth or six day.

I repeat, that the time of these *mues* is very uncertain, and have not, therefore, pretended to fix the exact periods of their occurrence or termination. They cannot, however, be mistaken. The worm first refuses food; remains for some hours quite inactive; is then observed to be agitated, to cast its skin, and shortly after to resume its functions. Nature seems to have made this little insect the subject of her ingenuity, and to have contrived these *mues* to augment the display of it. She has given it a covering, which, at first, hangs loosely about it, but which soon becomes too small to contain its bulk, rapidly increased by its voraciousness; with an instinct nearly allied to reason, it abstains for a time from food, that its body may be sufficiently attenuated to pass through the rings into which its skin is divided; then casting forth some glutinous matter, which binds it by one extremity to the surface on which it is placed, it struggles forth at the other, leaving its incumbrance behind, and prepared to run another career of gluttany.

5th. Age.—This is the important period, in the management of the silk worm, and should have unremitted attention. It has now become valuable, on account of the time and labor bestowed on it, and as it is about to afford the harvest, it should be diligently looked to.

The temperature may now be reduced to about 70° Far. (too much heat having the effect of rendering the worms indolent,) the space increased, and the food given in entire leaves or merely torn in two. It is said they consume two hundred times the quantity that served them in their first age, and a good stock must, therefore, be brought in at every gathering. In removing them, it is well to keep such as are backward in their recovery, distinct, as they will be later in climbing, and require food longer than the rest.

The decayed leaves should be carefully picked off two or three times a day, and the worms shifted once or twice before they begin to evince a commencement of their labors, which will be in eight or ten days from the *mue*. The last changing, should, if possible, take place just before they begin to climb, and the fumigation used at the same time, and as often before as the state of the atmosphere in the room seems to require it.

It will not be difficult to discover when the insects have arrived at maturity. It may be known by many indications. By their crawling over the fresh leaves without nibbling them, and raising their heads as if they had other wants. They become almost transparent, especially on the back, and their necks are shrivelled or wrinkled. Their bodies have a pulp-like appearance, and become shorter and thicker. They are also more disposed to roam than hitherto, and begin to leave silky traces on the papers as they pass over them.

It will now be necessary to afford them the means of forming their cocoons, which may be done, by cutting from the young chesnut trees the extremities of their branches, which are well supplied with leaves, and sticking them in holes bored in the bottom of the upper shelf, so that they may extend down to the lower one, and a few of the leaves rest thereon, that the worms may reach them and climb conveniently. The upper shelf may be provided for, by stretching a line over it, to which the boughs may be suspended and allowed to hang down in the same manner. These boughs must not be placed too thick at first, lest they interfere with the insects that are not yet disposed to mount, and prevent them from finding their food, which must still be furnished them, diminishing the quantity in proportion to their numbers. The shelves should be frequently visited at this period, and boughs continually suspended over such places as require them. If a straggler be found remote from the branches, it may be gently lifted and laid near them, and when any of these appear crowded, they may be removed, with the worms on them, and suspended in some other part of the room, supplying their places with fresh ones. In this manner the insects are not oppressed, and the air can better circulate among them, which it should be permitted to do freely, so soon as they have enveloped themselves in their cocoons.

A few worms may require to be fed for some days after the rest have completed their cocoons, and others will never form any; but this is unavoidable.

Three days and a half are required to complete the cocoons, and on the sixth or seventh they may be detached from the leaves, beginning with the boughs first furnished, which are likely to contain the most perfect. When it is meant to reel them, and this cannot be done immediately, it is necessary to throw them into boiling water, or to bake them in an oven, to destroy the insect, which would otherwise pierce them, when it is transformed into a moth, and spoil them for this purpose.

If it be desired to obtain a stock of eggs, the cocoons, after having been stripped of the loose silk or bur that surrounds them, should be laid on one of the shelves that the worms occupied, selecting as the best, those cocoons of a middle size, of a light straw color, and which appear hard and of fine texture. The room should be so much darkened, that objects can hardly be discerned across it. In the course of fourteen or eighteen days, or sooner, if the weather be warm, the end of the cocoon will become moist, and the butterfly, into which the insect is metamorphosed, will make its appearance. The males may easily be distinguished from the females, as they are much smaller and more active. An equal number of each should be placed together on sheets of paper, and laid on the unoccupied shelf, there to remain for a few hours, when the male may be removed, and the female left to deposit her eggs, which she will soon do on a small spot of the paper. The eggs will at first be of a yellow color, but will become of a dark hue in the course of two or three days. The papers should be carefully rolled together, and wrapt round with a piece of cloth, to keep them dry, and placed in a cool cellar, to remain until they are wanted for the ensuing season. I am not prepared to say, whether any advantage would be derived from attempting two crops in the same season, which the length of our summers and the property of the mulberry to reproduce its leaves, would enable us to do. Circumstances prevented me from making the experiment last summer; but an acquaintance who tried it, tells me the cocoons were very small. It is probable, the excessive heat may be prejudicial to the insects. I will, however, make the attempt this season, and advise those who have the facilities to do the same.

To obtain the silk from the cocoons, requires a reel of a particular construction, and as the produce of the number of worms that will be attended by any individual this year, will probably be but small, it will be better to let them come to perfection, that a stock of eggs may be provided for at another season.

For the gratification of curiosity, and to show that this operation is not attended with great difficulty, a few skeins may be run off, by means of the ordinary winding apparatus used in family manufacture. Having first stripped the cocoons of the bur, they are to be thrown into a vessel of hot water, the proper temperature of which is to be found by experience. If too great it will render the thread brittle; if not warm enough to dissolve the gummy matter which abounds in it, it will come off with difficulty. A few degrees below the boiling point will be most suitable, and when this is attained, the balls are to be stirred round with a small whisp, or the fastened end of the quill, until the threads attach to it; lifting these, and drawing them a few times with the hands, the balls remaining on the water until they run well, they may be made fast to the reel and wound off without trouble, if only two or three cocoons are united to form the thread. This will be sufficient to ascertain the quality of the silk, though for the purposes of the manufacturer, so small a thread would hardly answer. In this state, when properly and carefully reeled, it is worth four to five dollars per pound, and the bur or loose silk, that which is thrown aside in reeling, as well as the pierced cocoons, will all be valuable. A reel with the art of using it, will be indispensable in every establishment, where the production of silk is undertaken. This machine, which is not costly, and for which I can at any time furnish a model, is the only item of expense necessary in the business. The eggs may easily be procured; there is scarcely a farm that has not many fine mulberry trees upon it, or some vacant field or fence row, where they might be planted; scarcely a dwelling that has not some spare corner, or a family where there are not unemployed females and children, whose services might thus be rendered productive, and who, in this light and interesting occupation, would meet a better reward for their industry, in two months, than the various small objects on which they now bestow it, would obtain for them in twelve. They will find it a pursuit, uniting amusement with the prospect of gain, and particularly adapted to those situations of life, where capital is scarce and employment uncertain.

The success which has rewarded our enterprise in many of the useful arts, so long considered as peculiar to European ingenuity, encourages me to believe that this important branch may be advantageously undertaken—prompted to it, as we are, by the suitableness of our climate, the luxuriance of our foliage, and the increasing necessities of our population.

W. B. BUCHANAN.

Warren, March, 1828.

FROM THE LITERARY SOUVENIR.

THE FIRST LAND.

How welcome from the dizzy mast—
The watchful seaman's stand—
Sounds o'er the billow and the blast
The joyful cry of "Land!"
Which, veiled within a misty shroud,
Lifts o'er the wave its peak of cloud.

Ah! who but he whose weary eye
Hath long been doomed to dwell
Upon the wastes of sea and sky,
The raptured throb can tell,
The boundless burst of joy that fills
The heart that hails earth's distant hills!

At once upon the gaze they come,
With mingling sighs and tears—
With thronging visions of our home,
And days of other years—
Reflected from the past, that throw
Around their heads a rosy glow.

And far away infancy's dream,
Beyond the waste of floods,
The wave worn spirit hath a gleam
Of sunny vales and woods;
A gentle whisper of the trees—
A murmur of the forest breeze;

A dying echo of the grove,
That to the heart doth bring
Sweet memories of the walks of love,
In life's unclouded spring,
And dear the woodlands anthem be,
Far warbled o'er the inspiring sea.

And soon upon the lonely shore
Our bosom friends we strain;
They welcome us from ocean's roar
To native shores again—
To woman's love and smiling home,
For in which our lot has been to roam.

THE EVENING POST.

OFFICE No. 112 CHESNUT STREET.

$2 PER ANNUM---IN ADVANCE.

All subscriptions, if not paid within the year, will be charged $3—and $1 25 for six months.

We took occasion, not long since, to advert to the Medical School of our University. It is our intention, when we can find leisure, and procure the materials, to offer to our readers a summary history of this invaluable institution. In the meantime we publish a list of the successive Professors, containing many revered names of the living and the dead, with the years in which they were appointed.—*Daily Chronicle.*

Appointed.		Died or Resigned.
1765	John Morgan, M. D. Theory and Pract.	1791
1765	William Shippen, M. D. Anatomy and Obstetrics.	1809
1768	Adam Kuhn, M. D. Bot. and Mat. Med.	——
1791	Adam Kuhn, M. D. Theory and Pract.	1805
1768	Thomas Bond, M. D. Med. and Clin. Pract.	1791
1769	Benjamin Rush, M. D. Chemistry,	1789
1791	Benjamin Rush, M. D. Med. and Clin. Pract.	1805
1805	Benjamin Rush, M. D. Theory and Pract.	1813
1791	James Tilton, M. D. Mat. Med.	1782
1781	James Hutchinson, M. D. Materia Med.	1791
1791	James Hutchinson, M. D. Chemistry.	1794
1782	James McClery, M. D. Theory and Pract.	1782
1782	William Harrison, Botany,	——
1789	Caspar Wistar, M. D. Chemistry,	1791
1791	Caspar Wistar, M. D. Adjunct in Anatomy,	1809
1809	Caspar Wistar, M. D. Anat. and Obstetrics,	1819
1789	Samuel Powel Griffin, M. D. Mat. Med.	1790
1789	Benj. Smith Barton, M. D. Botany	——
1813	Benj. Smith Barton, M. D. Mat. Med.	1813
1794	John Carson, M. D. Chemistry,	1794
1794	Joseph Priestley, D. D. Chemistry	1795
1795	James Woodhouse, M. D. Chemistry	1809
1805	Philip Syng Physic, M. D. Surgery.	1819
1819	Philip Syng Physic, M. D. Anatty.	——
1809	John Redman Coxe, M. D. Chemistry,	1818
1818	John Redman Coxe, M. D. Mat. Med.	——
1813	Thomas C. James, M. D. Obstet.	——
1813	Nath. Chapman, M. D. Mat. Med.	1818
1816	Nath. Chapman, M. D. Theory and Pract.	——
1818*	John Syng Dorsey, M. D. Mat. Med.	1818
1818	John Syng Dorsey, M. D. Anatty.	1819
1818	Robert Hare, M. D. Chemistry,	——
1819	William Gibson, M. D. Surgery,	——
1820	William E. Horner, M. D. Adj. Anatomy,	——
1821	William P. Dewees, M. D. Adj. Obstetrics,	——
1827	Samuel Jackson, M. D. Adjunct to Mat. Med.	——

* Dr. Dorsey was an adjunct to the chair of Surgery, before he was Professor of Materia Medica, but we have not ascertained at what time.

FROM A LONDON PAPER.

POLICE.

GUILDHALL. TRICKEY'S POTTINGER.—In this case, Mrs. Anne Pottinger, widow, appeared upon summons, to show cause why she refused to deliver up certain stuffed birds, the property of Miss Mary Trickey, of Hatchet-court, Little Trinity-lane, spinster.

"Your Worship," said Miss Trickey, "about six months ago, Mrs. Pottinger, this wicked old woman, took my second floor unfurnished, at which time there were some stuffed birds in the front room"—

Here Miss Trickey was interrupted by the Court requiring to know what kind of stuffed birds she meant—inasmuch as stuffed birds were of various kinds—viz: dried and stuffed specimens in natural history; or specimens for the spit, as ducks or geese stuffed with sage and onions; *quigs*, thunder and lightning, and she was desired to be more particular in her description.

"Oh, Sir," replied Miss Trickey, "I hardly know what they were; there was a pair of pheasants, I know; and four *other water birds*, the names of which I cannot properly explain: but they were very nicely done up, you know, in glass cases, sitting upon crooked sprigs, with bits of moss and things; and when this wicked old woman took my apartments, I requested she would allow them to remain for a few weeks, until I had prepared a place for their conception, (query, *reception?*) to which she replied, 'Oh! most undoubtedly, Miss—they may remain as long as you please, with great pleasure.' But, Sir, would you believe it!—when I applied to take my stuffed birds into my own keeping, she contemptibly refused to let me have them, and called me every thing but a lady—nay, Sir, she has given it out that I am a——, what I am not; and that she is obliged to clip her petticoats close to her, as she goes up and down stairs, for fear I should pick her pockets! and, Sir, she has sworn a shocking oath for an old woman to swear, that she will keep my stuffed birds in spite of me, Sir; and she has even put her dirty old fist in my face when I have asked for them, Sir! And, Sir, here is another lady can tell you what a vile old woman she is. Come forward, Mrs. Jenkins."

Mrs. Jenkins came forward and said: "Your Worship, I am a married woman—me and my husband occupy the ground departments of Miss Trickey's house; and very comfortable we found we'reselves till this old Mrs. Pottinger came amongst us; but she never goes out or comes in that she does not leave the front door open after her; and the wind comes so cold to my legs that I really cannot bear it. So I said to my husband, 'Jenkins,' said I"—

"Well, well," said Sir Peter Laurie, interrupting the thread of Mrs. Jenkins' windy narration, "We have heard quite enough on one side—now, Mrs. Pottinger, what have you to say in reply?"

"Will your Worship give me leave to speak a few words?" demanded Mrs. Pottinger; and his Worship having nodded assent, she proceeded: "Last Monday the leg of my table got loose, and as I was afraid it would come out, I said to my son-in-law, when he came home in the evening, 'James,' says I, 'I wish you would mend the leg of my table for me;' for it was a mahogany table, your Worship—and as I am a lone widow, I'm obliged to be careful of my things. So I asked James if he would mend it for me, and he said he would. But first, I should tell you that there was a little stool of mine, a little three legged stool, which I put my feet upon, that wanted mending quite as bad as the table; and"—

"Well, never mind the stool," said the Alderman, "come to the stuffed birds."

Mrs. Pottinger resumed: "Your Worship, I can't go on without the stool—for every thing depends upon it. So the next night, Tuesday, when James came home, he said, 'mother, I think I'll mend your little three-legged stool before I set about settling the table leg.' That's a good lad, said I, do; for I call him lad, your Worship, though he's my son-in-law, and as good a husband to my daughter as any woman need wish to have."

"Very likely, Mrs. Pottinger," said the Alderman—"but what has all this to do with the stuffed birds?"

Mrs. Pottinger resumed—"Your Worship, I'm coming to the birds as fast as possible. So James took the three-legged little stool upon his lap, and, just as he was driving the second nail, in comes Miss Trickey, and boring her fist in my face, like a female dragon, 'You old wretch,' says she, 'where are my birds?' Heavens above—Miss Trickey!" said I—and what else I should have said I don't know, if James hadn't put down the three-legged stool, and said, 'Come, Miss Trickey, don't let us have any disturbance here;' and like a good lad as he was, he put his hand upon her shoulder, and showed her the way out."

"Well, but the birds? You must come to the stuffed birds," said the Alderman.

Mrs. Pottinger resumed: "Well, your Worship, next morning, as we were sitting at breakfast, we hears one of my grandchildren at the bottom of the stairs singing out—"Oh, Jim, Jim! there's a constable coming to take away my grandmother" and as I'm a living widow, your Worship, in the next moment a great ramping constable came bouncing into the room, and frightened me out of my wits!"

Here the "great ramping constable," whose entire corpus might have been stuffed into a jack boot, jumped into the witness box, and said—"Your Worship, I am the constable in question; and the matter was as this:—Miss Trickey complained to me that Mrs. Pottinger was unlawfully depriving her of her stuffed birds; and she asked me to try what I could make of her, wherewith I went into Mrs. Pottinger's room and said, 'Mrs. Pottinger, I'm come about them stuff'd birds?'—'Do you make a request or a demand?' says Mrs. Pottinger's son-in-law, James. 'A request,' says I, 'Then there's the stairs,' says he, 'walk down;' and I did—and that's all I know about it, your Worship."

"Aye, your Worship," said Mrs. Pottinger, "he did walk down; but there's no knowing what he might have done with me if James hadn't been there." She then handed in a letter, which she said she had received from Miss Trickey; but it turned out to be a letter from Miss Trickey's solicitor, threatening Mrs. Pottinger with the terrors of the Ecclesiastical Court for certain defamatory words uttered by her against the fair fame of Miss Trickey's spinstership, unless she made an ample apology.

The Alderman said he hoped Miss Trickey would not proceed to such an extremity.

"Indeed but I shall, Sir," replied Miss Trickey—"for I'll not be called unchaste at my time of life by such a vile woman, without making her prove her words!"

"Well, I have nothing to do with that," rejoined the Aldermans—"but, Mrs. Pottinger, you must give up the stuffed birds."

"Your Worship, I have no objection to give up her nasty stuffed birds—she may have 'em any day—and a great deal cleaner they are than when she left them in my keeping," replied Mrs. Pottinger.

"And I hope your Worship will order her to shut the street door after her," said Mrs. Jenkins.

"I can make no order about the street door," said the Alderman; and the Marshalmen showed the whole party the way out of Court.

TOOTH ACHE.

A remedy for this most painful affection, which has succeeded in ninety-five of a hundred cases, is *alum* reduced to an impalpable powder, two drachms, *nitrous spirit of ether* seven drachms, mixed and applied to the tooth.

At a recent meeting of the London Medical Society, Dr. Blake stated that the extraction of the tooth was no longer necessary, as he was enabled to cure the most desperate cases of tooth ache (unless the disease was connected with rheumatism) by the application of this remedy.

At a meeting of the *Humane Fire Company*, held April 21, 1828, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, a number of idle and mischievous boys, are in the constant practice of disturbing the citizens day and night, and more especially on Sabbath days, during the hours of worship, by raising the alarm of fire without cause, and attracting the attention of our firemen, so far, as to cause them to take out their apparatus, and expose themselves to great fatigue, besides the injury sustained thereby to the apparatus, by the frequent and unnecessary running. Therefore,

Resolved, That the Engine shall not be removed from the House, unless the State House Bell shall be rung, or some certain information shall be obtained thereof.

Resolved, That no boys shall be permitted to assist in conveying the Engine and Apparatus to or from a fire, or at an alarm of fire, under any circumstances whatever.

Resolved, That the members of this Company use their utmost endeavours to enforce the foregoing resolutions, and for neglect or inattention thereto, they will be liable to a fine of one dollar.

Resolved, That the above be published, with the request that the Fire Companies and citizens generally will co-operate in the suppression of an evil which has been so long complained of.

Extract from the Minutes.

GEORGE JUSTUS, *Secretary.*

Port Gibson, Miss. March 22.—Several rencontres took place in the beginning of this month, in Claiborne county, which ended in the death of an individual in each instance. At a militia muster, a Mr. Darling Kelly, interfering in a fist fight, in which a friend of his was engaged, was stabbed to the heart by the other of the combatants, named George Luster, and died instantly. Dr. George F. Jaques, living near the Copiah line, and a Mr. M'Leod, surveyor of Copiah county, having been long at enmity, met in Col. Griffin's store, where they commenced a conflict, during which Dr. Jaques was stabbed in several places, in the breast and abdomen. He lingered until the next day and died. A Mr. Forman, overseer of the Fairview plantation, near town, shot a negro, the most valuable on the plantation, and killed him. Forman has made his escape. Luster and M'Leod are in custody, awaiting their final trial.

Mr. Benj. Baldwin, (formerly of Blandford,) who was in trade in Westhampton a few years since, lately died at Henrietta, N. Y. In October last, on his way to New York, his trunk, containing 1500 dollars in Rochester bills, (all his property,) was stolen from a steam boat. His death is attributed to this loss. David Ware, who was a few weeks since convicted of perjury at New York, has recently confessed that he stole from a boat, a trunk marked B. B. containing $1500 in Rochester bills, on the day that Mr. Baldwin missed his. He exchanged the money and proceeded to Dover, in Delaware, where he was arrested for forgery committed in New York, and 1500 dollars were found in his possession. When he made these disclosures, he requested that the money found in his hands might be restored to the owner, but the young man was then either dead, or near the close of life.—*Hampshire Gaz.*

Elections in England.—We have mentioned the close voting at Liverpool, for the mayoralty. It seems to have been caused by the purchase of votes, and manufacture of voters. Of the 1,765 persons who voted for Mr. Robinson, only 127 were "free votes"—all the rest paid so much per head—from 10*s.* each to 10*l*; and the making of *new freemen*, cash paid to publicans for each *hire, wine*, dinners, &c. swelled his aggregate cost to 8,835*l. 4s.*—or nearly $40,000. Mr. Potter obtained 1,780 votes, of which 316 were free, the rest purchased at from 6*s* to 10*l* and his whole expenses amounted to 5,851*l.* 10*s.* or $24,648. The first made 250 new *freemen*, and the last 370, at 2*l.* each, for foes.—*Niles.*

POPULATION OF NEW YORK.

In 1697	4,800
1756	15,000
1771	21,863
1786	23,614
1791	33,131
1801	60,489
1805	75,770
1807	83,130
1810	96,373
1820	123,706
1825	166,085

INDIAN RELICS.

Elizabethtown, (Lancaster Co.) April 19.—A farmer near this place a few days since, whilst ploughing in one of his fields, threw up a tomahawk and hoe, both made out of the flint stone. The tomahawk is a perfect resemblance of those now in use, with a cavity in the centre for the handle—whilst the hoe is said to be a beautiful specimen of the ingenuity of the aborigines.

MEXICAN PHYSICIAN.

"The following story, which was related to me by several gentlemen of strict probity, serves to show the present state of ignorance in the medical science in San Luis Potosi. A physician, who was pointed out to me, was called to the assistance of a poor labourer with a ruptured blood-vessel. Ice was the only remedy known to stop the flow of blood, and none could be obtained until a priest should be sent for to confess the sufferer before he died. What was to be done?—it was but too certain that the man would soon expire, unless means were found to arrest the effusion. The physician therefore had no resource but to sew up the poor wretch's mouth and nostrils; but even before the Host could be sent for, the miserable creature was, very naturally, suffocated."

A DESTEROUS KNAVE.

A Florentine notary, who had little employment, bethought himself of the following expedient to raise money. Having called on a young man whose father was lately dead, he asked him whether he had received payment of a certain sum which his father had lent to another person who had also died shortly before. The son told him he had not found any such debt among his father's papers. "I drew the obligation with my own hands," said the notary," and have it in my possession; you have only to make me a reasonable allowance for it." The young man purchased the forged deed, and cited the son of the alleged debtor. The defendant maintained that it appeared by his father's books that he had never borrowed a farthing; and immediately called on the notary to tax him with the forgery. "Young man," said the notary," you were not born when this sum was borrowed; but your father paid it back at the end of six months, and I am in possession of the discharge. You have nothing to do but to make me a reasonable allowance for it." The young man did so, and thus the notary cheated both plaintiff and defendant.—*Poggio.*

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

Amount of the income and expenditure of Great Britain and Ireland, for the year 1827.

Income.—Customs, £17,891,405; excise, 18,488,707; stamps, 6,811,226; taxes, 4,768,278; post office, 1,463,000; pension duty, 62,400; hackney coaches, &c. 62,689; small branches of the king's revenue, 7,699; surplus fees of public offices, 65,995; do. in Ireland, 7,172; do. from civil list 5,500; exchequer imposts, 388,422; E. India Company, 60,000; unclaimed dividends, 19,158; balance, deficiency of revenue to meet expenditures, 8,100,642.—Total, £58,202,294.

Expenditures.—Dividends £27,366,861; interest on ex. bills 873,236; sinking fund 5,704,706; dead weight, 2,800,000; civil list, 1,057,000; pensions, 385,998; salaries, 20,890; courts of justice, 148,047; misc. 14,750; bounties 2,956; miscellaneous, 245,459; do. Ireland 303,198; Duke of Athol, 134,200; army, 7,876,682; navy, 6,414,127; ordnance, 1,914,402; miscellaneous, 2,863,247; bank of England, 26,267;—Total, £58,202,294.

Weaving.—The estimated number of looms propelled by water and steam power in the United Kingdom, including those in preparation for working previous to the stagnation, and, as near as any calculation can be made, is 58,000.

The average produce, taking it at 22 square yards a day, makes 1,254,000, or 1,741 yards a minute; weekly, 7,523,000; monthly, 31,300,000; yearly, 376,200,000. Allowing six yards to each person for yearly consumption, will supply 62,700,000, and will cover 62,700 acres of ground, and in length would extend 213,750 miles, and reach across the Atlantic 91 times.—*N. Mercury.*

BANK NOTE PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected by ALEXANDER BENSON Stock and Exchange Broker, No. 2 South Third street.

	Per. cent. dis.
Banks in Maine	2
Hallowell and Augusta	no sale
Kennebunk & Passamaquoddy	do.
New Hampshire	2
Vermont	2
Massachusetts.	
Boston	2
Country Banks	1 - 2
Nantucket	2
Castine	no sale
Rhode Island	2
Connecticut	2
Canada.	
Canada, Montreal	5
Montreal Bank	5
York	5
Kingston	no sale
Michigan, Detroit	5
New York.	
All the City Banks par	
Delaware & Hudson Canal	1
Jacob Barker's notes	50
Albany and Troy	8
Other Banks	2 a 5
Niagara	uncer.
Plattsburg	75
Hudson	worth nothing
New Jersey.	
Trenton State Bk. failed	
Lombard & Protect.	do.
Jersey City	do.
Franklin B. I. C.	do.
Morris Canal	11 2
Weehawk and Hackensack	1 1-2
Hoboken	1 1-2
Newark	do.
Perth-Amboy	do.
Sussex	do
New Brunswick	1 1-2
Salem, $5 & up	par
Trenton Banking Co.	par
Mount Holly and Cumberland	par
State Bk. at Camden	do.
Do at N Brunswick,	1
Do at Morris	1 1-2
Do at Elizabethtown	1
Patterson	1 1-2
Pennsylvania.	
Philad. Banks	par
Chester	do.
West Chester	do.
Germantown	do.
Easton	do
Lancaster	do.
Columbia	do.
Farmers at Reading	do.
Bucks County	do.
Chambersburg	1
Gettysburg	1
Bank of Pittsburg	1 1-2
City Bk. of do.	no sale
Farmers' & Mec. [illegible]	no sale
Greensburg	4
Brownsville	4
Centre	10
Huntingdon	20
Silver Lake	uncertain
Milton	do.
Greencastle	do.
Juniata	do.
Hollidaysburg	do.
Brownsville	do.
Uniontown	do.
Washington	do.
Meadville	do.
Westmoreland	do.
Wilkesbarre	do.
New Hope, uncertain	

New Notes	no sale
Delaware.	
Laurel	25
All others	par
Maryland.	
Baltimore	3 4 a 1 4
Annapolis	1
Easton	1
Frederickstown	1
Hagerstown	1
Havre-de-Grace	1
Westminster	1
Elkton	uncer.
Prince Georges Co.	1
Caroline	10
Cumberland	50
Snowhill	no sale
Somerset & Worcest.	do.
Somerset at Princess Anne	37 1-2
Virginia.	
Richmond	3-4 a 1
Branches	1
Lynchburg	1
Petersburg	1
Norfolk	1
Valley Bank	1 1-2
Branches	1 1-2
Branch at Romney	1 1-2
Wheeling	4
Columbia District.	
Bank of Columbia	25
Washington	1
Georgetown	1
Alexandria	1
Franklin of do.	no sale
Merchants' do	do.
North Carolina.	
State Bank	10 a 11
Brunches	do.
Cape Fear	do.
Newbern	do.
South Carolina.	
Charleston	2 1-4
Cheraw	uncertain
Hamburg	do
Georgia.	
Savannah	3 a 4
Branch of do at Augusta	3 a 4
Branches at Eatonton	4
Greensboro'	4
Milledgeville	4
Washington	4
Augusta Banks	3 a 4
Darien	7
Augusta Bridge Co.	no sale
Kentucky.	
Com Bank & Branch	25
Commonwealth	35
Ohio	
Chillicothe	4
Steubenville	4
Marietta	4
Mount Pleasant	4
New Lancaster	4
Western Reserve	4
Columbus	4
Dayton	6
Tennessee.	
State Bank & Branch	10
Branches	10
Bank of Nashville	50
Yeatman & Woods	10
Alabama.	
Mobile	10 to 15
Tuscumbia	uncertain
Cahawba	uncertain
Natchez	7
Banks at N. Orleans	5

Spanish Dollars	par to 1-2 prem.
American Gold	3 prem.
Guineas	$5
Sovereigns	4 80 a 4 85
Doubloons	15 50 to 15 75
Patriot do.	15 12 1-2 a 15 25
Old Pistareens	19 a 20 cents
Head do.	18 do.

LIST OF BROKEN BANKS.

Bank of Upper Canada	at Kingston.
Detroit Bank	Michigan.
Canine Bank, Castine	Maine.
Hallowell & Augusta Bank	do.
Kennebec Bank	do.
Passamaquoddy Bank	do.
Wiscasset Bank	do.
Berkshire Bank, Pittsfield	Massachusetts.
Farmer's Exchange Bank, Glocester	Rhode Island.
Eagle Bank, New Haven	Connecticut.
Derby Bank	do.
Plattsburg Bank	New York.
Greene County Bank, Catskill	do.
Hudson Bank	do.
Jacob Barker's Exchange Bank	do.
Mechan

Interesting from Carthagena.

The packet brig Medina, Capt. Shipman, has arrived at New York in 27 days from Carthagena. We are indebted to a passenger for the following interesting sketch of affairs in that quarter.—On the 4th of March General Padilla secretly armed about 2000 citizens of Carthagena, for purposes unknown to the principal inhabitants, which excited the most lively feelings of apprehension. During the night, about 500 troops, stationed in the city, left it, with officers for Turbaseo, about ten miles distant from Carthagena, where General Montilla, an officer of great distinction and influence, resided. On the 5th, information was received that General Montilla held a secret order of President Bolivar's to take command of that department whenever it should be necessary for promoting its public good. General Padilla refused to remove him as the commanding officer, and made every exertion to put the city in a state of defence, by arming all the inhabitants. Most of the American and English ladies embarked on board the American and English packets, and the foreigners obtained arms, and placed their houses in the best state of defence, fearing a general plunder. Four gunboats, with troops, were despatched by general Padilla to take possession of the fortress at Boca Chica, which commands the harbor of Carthagena. The officer in charge of this fortress was fortunately the friend of Montilla, and refused its surrender. Padilla finding General Montillo in command of the harbor, and an army at the gates of the city, viewed his situation so extremely critical, as to induce him to leave Carthagena during the night. On Sunday morning, three of Padilla's men were shot by Montillo. In the evening, Gen. M. arrived, and took possession of the city. It was extremely fortunate that Col. Watts, the United States Charge des Affaires was at Carthagena, during the revolution, as they considered themselves perfectly safe who became his companions; and his exertions were not wanting for the good of all. The situation of Colombia is extremely gloomy.

Discord and revolt appear conspicuous in every department, and the influence of Bolivar, in whom the country confides, alone stays the arm of civil war.

Commerce is nearly annihilated, and all confidence destroyed. Goods can only be sold at a long credit, and the heavy duties that have lately taken effect, together with a loss of 14 per cent. on the money, are ruinous to the shippers in the present state of the markets.

The Brazilian ship St. Nicholas, loaded with rice, hides and ivory, arrived on the 4th of March, a prize to the Buenos Ayrean privateer brig President. She was captured on her passage from Maranham to Lisbon. The privateer took from her $40,000 in specie. Two of her men came in the Medina. The government had given orders for unloading the ship, and her cargo was to be sold at auction, the proceeds of which were to be retained by the government for future liquidation.

A frigate with Dutch colours was going into Carthagena when the Medina came out. Every thing was quiet when Capt. Shipman sailed.

In addition to the above verbal intelligence, we have received Carthagena papers of late dates, as also the annexed proclamation of Bolivar.

DRAMATIC INTELLIGENCE.

CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.

Friday, April 18.—*Vampire—Turnpike Gate—Two Gregories.*

Saturday, April 19.—*Road to Ruin—Rencontre.*

Monday, April 21.—*The School of Reform—Cossack—Adopted Child.*

Tuesday, April 22.—*Richard III.—High Life Below Stairs.*

Wednesday, April 23.—*Foundling of the Forest—Tom Thumb.*

Thursday, April 24.—*Fazio—Innkeeper's Daughter.*

The melo-drama of *The Vampire*, founded on the tale of that name, supposed to be written by Lord Byron, was revived on Friday for the benefit of Mr. Chapman. The characters were generally well supported. Mr. W. Chapman, of the Bowery Theatre, made his first appearance in this city as Crack, in the Turnpike Gate, and acquitted himself very creditably. His songs were given with much humour and effect.

The *Two Gregories* is an entertaining little afterpiece.

We were pleased to observe a full and fashionable house at Miss E. Jefferson's benefit on Saturday. This young lady, who has been attached to the Stage but little more than a year, has, in that short space of time, acquired a degree of excellence in acting, which, added to her personal charms, has rendered her a great favourite with all who have witnessed her performances. In the lighter walks of comedy she is particularly successful.

Mr. Mercer had a good benefit on Monday. He selected *The School of Reform*, by Morton, was most judicious. It is decidedly among the best comedies which have been produced this season, and afforded Mr. Mercer a fine opportunity for the exhibition of his talents in the part of *Robert Tyke*, which he sustained with great vigour and judgment. Wood's *Mr. Fermeal* was admirable. In the *Adopted Child* Master Mercer introduced two or three favourite songs with his usual excellence.

We have more than once expressed our unqualified disapprobation of bringing out green young men in parts that the oldest veterans of the stage could not perform without difficulty. Such exhibitions, at the best, are productive of no good, and most frequently tend to disgrace the character of the legitimate drama, and should therefore be discountenanced and discouraged by all who feel an interest in its success.

The young man who undertook *Richard* at Miss Hawthorn's benefit, strutted and bellowed, and misconceived the meaning, and mispronounced the text of Shakspeare, in the same way that most of the "first appearance" gentry have done, and seemed to be as well pleased with his efforts to render the author unintelligible and the part ludicrous, as we were sorry to witness such profanation of the "immortal Bard" on the boards of a respectable theatre.

A Miss Workman, announced as having belonged to "the theatres royal Birmingham and Bath," (what stuff!) made her curtsey on the same evening, for the first time, to an American audience. We really wonder how the good people of the royal towns of Birmingham and Bath could spare such an "invaluable acquisition." The style in which she recited Collins' Ode to the Passions would "move wild laughter in the throat of death." If *John Bull* have a taste for such things, we need not be surprised that Mr. Cooper was hooted at and condemned on account of his *Yankee mannerisms*.

Mr. Wm. P. Allen, of the Charleston theatre, played *Count de Valmont*, in Dimond's *Foundling of the Forest*, on Wednesday, for the benefit of Mr. Watson: his performance was quite respectable. On the same occasion, Miss E. Murray, a child four years of age, appeared as *Tom Thumb*, in the burlesque tragedy of that name, and acquitted herself to the admiration of all who saw her: she certainly gives great promise of future excellence.

EPITOME OF NEWS.

An attempt was made recently to enter the engraving establishment and fancy goods store of Messrs. Brothers Stout, 63 Chesnut-street, by unscrewing the iron plates from the shutters in order to force the securing bolts.—*Query.* Where were the watchmen?

The gable end of a brick building in Pine above Second street, was blown down yesterday morning at 6 o'clock. It belonged, we are informed, to T. Winnemore. The gale during the night was very heavy.

By the last catalogue of the officers and students of Bowdoin College it appears, that there are now 92 medical students; 20 seniors; 30 juniors; 24 sophomores; and 22 freshmen, making in the whole, 189.

Letters from Havre to the 28th of February, received by the Gulconda, at Savannah, speaks strongly of a war, and advise against shipments to French vessels, unless insured against every risk, not excepting piracy.

Doct. Hosack has been appointed by the Literary and Philosophical Society of New York, and a committee of citizens, to pronounce a public eulogy upon the late Gov. Clinton.

The Senate of New York have consented to the nomination of Thomas J. Oakley as a judge of the new superior court of law in the city of New York.

The Huntingdon Gazette, of Wednesday, says the snow on the mountains in that vicinity was, the day previous, 17 inches in depth.

The Eagle, published at Milford, Pike county, of the 18th inst. says: "The Delaware is uncommonly low, and we are informed that the banks of the Lackawaxen are lined with lumber, awaiting a freshet."

The Pittsburgh Gazette observes—"The enterprising owners of the Northern (or Huntingdon) line of stages, have commenced running daily between this city and Harrisburg. The Erie stage has also been running daily since the 1st inst."

Extract of a letter from Liverpool, dated March 1st—"Our Tunnel, 2200 yards long, 16 feet high, 22 feet broad, will be finished in June. It is a noble work."

The Chevalier Rebello, Brazilian Charge des Affaires, we understand, has been appointed by the Emperor Brazil, Minister Plenipotentiary to Columbia.

The Mayor of Savannah has invited the citizens of that place to attend a meeting, for the purpose of consulting on the propriety of petitioning the general government to establish a Navy Yard there.

The trial of Holdgate & Sutton, for forgery, took place in the Session of New York on Friday, and resulted in the conviction of both the prisoners.

Commodore Porter, it is stated, has issued an order prohibiting foreign vessels of war from entering the Harbor of Vera Cruz, without express permission from himself. They must anchor at the isle of Sacrificios or some place in its neighborhood.

Counterfeit Twenty Dollar Notes on the Bank of the United States, payable at Norfolk, to the order of Luke Wheeler; Letter S. No. 393; dated the 19th of October, 1824, are in circulation. The general appearance of the note is good: the President's name remarkably well executed, but the ink is rather blacker than the genuine.

Proposals will be received in New Hope, until the 20th of May, for constructing seven miles of the Delaware division of the Pennsylvania canal, from near Taylorsville to New Hope; also, for culverts, stone piers, abutments and aqueducts, within the line from Bristol to New Hope, by Thomas G. Kennedy.

The inhabitants of the town of Providence, R. I. have voted to change the government to that of a city.

The awnings in front of the shops in New-York, by an ordinance of the city, are required to be of the same size, form, and construction.

The body of James Brett, *nigger*, who has been missing for some time, was found in the ship, between piers, No. 26 and 27.

A new born infant was found yesterday, floating at Elephant wharf, wrapped up in a piece of homespun.—*N. Y. Gazette.*

One of the steam boat lines between New York and Albany carries passengers at *one dollar* each, including meals.

White fish are taken in greater abundance than ever at Detroit river this season. In two nights, a Mr. Gillo caught 47,000 in one seine, equal to 361 barrels.

On the 19th inst. the Ohio River was sixteen feet above low water mark.

The Legislature of New York terminated a session of 112 days, in the afternoon of Monday last. During the session, 339 laws were passed, several of which are general, and important. The adjournment is to the 9th September next, when the completion of the revision of the Statutes will be the sole business.

The Dry Dock now being built in Charlestown, Mass. it is expected will cost the government $500,000. It is to be sufficiently large to receive the largest vessels, and to be built entirely of hewn granite.

Mr. Cooper's benefit at the Park Theatre, New York, on Monday evening, amounted to $1,800.

Enoch Kinchelow has been tried in Franklin county, (N. C.) for passing counterfeit bank notes, found guilty, and sentenced to stand in the pillory one hour, receive thirty-nine lashes, and be imprisoned one year in the common jail of the county.

Jonathan and Job Scovey were drowned on the 8th inst. on Seneca Lake.

Enoch P. Ide, aged 20, a clerk in the store of Messrs. Cleaveland & Co. Rutland, Vermont, lately committed suicide by throwing himself into the river, with a weight attached to his neck. A misspent life is stated to be the cause.

As a sett off to the late account of an empty Jail in Cecil County, Maryland, the Charleston Courier says, that on the 7th inst. there was not a debtor in Jail, or on the limits of the prison bounds in that District, which contains a population of 40,000.

The Post.

PHILADELPHIA.

SATURDAY, APRIL 26, 1828.

It is to be hoped that, the resolutions passed by the "Humane Fire Company," will be generally adopted by the different Engine and Hose Companies of the city. The practice alluded to of raising false alarms of "*fire*," by idle boys, for the gratification of running with the engines, has become one of the greatest nuisances, and ought to be put down by the members of those meritorious institutions.

The essay on the *Cultivation of the Silk Worm* copied from the '*American Farmer*,' a valuable agricultural paper, printed at Baltimore, will be found interesting to the general reader, and we trust profitable, to those disposed to turn their attention to that important article of domestic manufacture. We know of nothing that, at the present moment, could be considered of more immediate interest, and shall in consequence, seize a moment for enlarging on the subject, in the hope of being useful.

The Tariff Bill has at last passed the House of Representatives. The debate, during the last two days, when reported at length, will be found more amusing than edifying. The National Intelligencer says—The bill seems to be an acceptable one to nobody, and to be urged on its passage as much by the objection to it, as by the arguments in its favor. Party considerations have had too much to do with it.

WOMAN.

The estimation in which woman has been held in various ages of the world, and in different countries, may be regarded as among the most indicative "signs of the times," denoting with almost unerring precision the state of civilization or the advancement of the people towards that state. We have said in former observations, that among the Jews especially in their early state, woman was regarded with little more consideration than as a means of extending the importance of a family, and increasing the strength of the state by augmenting its numbers. Hence, the patriarch of old summed up his cattle, wives, mules and children in a single catalogue, and made their aggregate the amount of his wealth. But what was the patriarch of those times? one whose knowledge extended to the government of those flocks, wives and children, whose ideas were limited to physical enjoyments, or whose pleasures were placed in the computation of his wealth, the probable increase of his power, and the consequent ability to overcome another.

As knowledge increased, or as civilization was promoted, the rank of woman was correspondently promoted, and her condition proportionately meliorated. In days of chivalry, the female character did indeed enjoy a high, and without doubt, a fictitious estimation; but even that unnatural elevation was only proportioned to the degree of sublimation at which the other sex supposed themselves to have arrived; and when the latter found their own level, they showed how selfish was their estimation of the female character, by again proportioning it to their own rate of feeling and consequences.

It is not necessary to the course of our remarks that we trace in different ages, and among various people, the mutation in female rank. Power, which is the arbiter of almost all things in this life, has been occasionally conspicuous in this regard, and a false medium of estimation has almost invariably influenced in their rank.

The pages of sacred and profane history bear testimony to traits of female courage and daring, that rescue the sex from chances of degrading comparison in reference to natural powers; and if these facts appear somewhat insulated, it is not difficult to imagine, and indeed to prove that instances of equal powers of mind were almost daily exhibited by others of the sex, which only lacked an historian to make them equally admired.

True greatness consists not more in what we *do* than what we *suffer*; to contend against, and to conquer oppressive circumstances, is often the result of physical powers; to bear, without unnecessary complaint, irremediable evils, is a certain proof of greatness of mind; and if we refer again to the earlier state of society, where we *found* woman holding an inferior rank, we may find her illustrating that rank with virtues that showed her worthy of all estimation.

We have reverted to the history of the Jews for the early rank of woman. Let us return to the same record for instances by which to judge of her character even in its humiliation. Among the hopes of every Hebrew female, was that strong overpowering belief that one of their number should be the mother of him who was to bruise the Serpent's head. Something therefore of an elevation of feeling must have mingled in the self contemplation of each Jewish mother. But aside from this extraneous cause, we find in all records of their doings and sufferings, a full share of that distinction, characteristic of the sex, that has marked them in every vicissitude of manners, and in all the mutations of times and circumstances. Ardent affection; long endurance of evil; patient in hope; powers not only to sustain suffering in themselves but consolation in others; capability of high resolves; and where other means failed, courage for extraordinary darings. But in every age, deep intense affection has been the praise of woman, and in her exercise thereof, the happiness of man.

Leaning on this unfailing support, infancy, manhood and age return, in the hour of pain, to woman, as the untiring and unfailing mitigator of suffering.

When the first-born of our race fled a vagabond from the environs of Paradise, to avoid the exhalations of his brother's blood, woman shared his flight and lightened his exile—when the sin of man brought down the anger of Heaven, and the clouds, the firmament and the great deeps, were ministers of vengeance, woman lent a ray of brightness to the darkness of the ark as it beat upon the wilderness of waves, the illimitable and upcast waters.

The prophet-promised boy, the son of the Shunamitish woman, in health and vigour "went out with his *father* into the field," but when *sickness* came, when the sufferer in anguish cried, "my head, my head," they carried him and laid him on the "lap of his *mother*." Cradled there, the nursling complains no more; the benignant smile of maternal solicitude beamed upon him, his little lips paled and his eye dimmed, in the full enjoyment of a mother's care, without one frown recorded; in the full consciousness of a mother's love "he sat upon her knees till noon and died."

But a woman's care, a mother's love, dies not with death. She laid her dead son upon the bed of the man of God, she shut the door upon him and went out—how minutely descriptive, how like female care. Even in that hour of desolation nothing was neglected that pertained to expression of affection for her child, to the decencies of the dead; but still true to her sex she suffers not hope to die, but makes preparation to visit the prophet. He who promised his birth with such fulness of fulfilment, may raise again to life. The father indeed found no such consolation, and felt no such hope. With him it was "neither new moon nor Sabbath," that he should expect peculiar blessing. But the mother listened to no arguments. While life lingered on the lips of her infant she hung over them in maternal care—when the last spark was quenched, she remembered the miracle by which he was born, and she clung to the possibility of its renewal in his resuscitation. While one means was unemployed, the *woman* felt she had not done *all*; and *hope* whispered to the fond heart of the mother, "*it shall be well.*"

"And she went and came unto the man of God"—Let us go with her, we shall find in her conduct an illustration of our argument.—She approached the prophet with none of those feminine fears that might be supposed to influence her in the presence of him through whom the Almighty worked—the anguish of a mother effaced for a moment the deep rooted reverence of a Hebrew for the "man of God." Catching him by the feet, she uttered her sorrows in expostulation.—"Did I desire a son of my lord—did I not say do not deceive me?" Those were her impassioned words, and how much of female feeling was there in them—"why open up a spring in an arid soil, why irrigate the waste where years have produced no herbage, when the rising sun shall dry up the fountain, and the green herbage shall pass away with the morning dew?"

In all her errand she never loses sight of its object, or varies a shade from the true character of her sex. When the Prophet understood the cause of her grief, he despatched his servant with instructions how to treat the child. But what was the servant of the prophet to the mother? her son lay stretched in the arms of death, and she had the minister of heaven's benefits clasped in her arms—and could she accept a secondary service? the *mother* of the child said, "as the lord liveth, and as thy soul liveth, I will not *leave* thee."—A mother's tears, a mother's prayers prevailed, and the child was restored.

When such a subject presents itself, we regret the limits to which we are bound. The theme is most fruitful, and though we could not claim to do it justice, we might desire to amplify in some proportion to its magnitude—but we have not room to fortify our argument with the many examples which scripture alone furnishes, of that force and delicacy of character which belong to woman. From the manger to the cross, from the cross to the sepulchre, woman ministered, with undeviating kindness. Man scoffed—man denied—and man betrayed—woman served—woman washed the feet and wiped them with her hairs—woman gazed at his death, and woman bore the tidings of his resurrection.

We will not lessen the dignity of our subject by referring to less pure sources than we have quoted—we will not turn from revelation to fancy. If such is woman, unsophisticated by art and uncontaminated by unfriendly associations, what offence does he not commit against society, who, by flattery, perverts the natural course of her feelings, who by misdirection changes the delicacy of her perception, or by any means destroys that feminine purity and seeming dependance, that gives her all that elevation of character which distinguishes and endears her sex.

PHILADELPHIA SAVING FUND SOCIETY

REPORT, FOR MARCH, 1828.

Amount received in 542 deposits, ...$24,674 95

Of the above deposits there were of

From $1	to	$10...101	From $60	to	100....50
10	to	30...230	100	to	200....60
30	to	60...110			

THOMAS HALE,
FRANCIS R. WHARTON,
Committee for March.

Gabriel, a son of Capt. Sol. Mitchell of Cambridge, Md. was, on Sunday week mortally scalded, by falling into a pot of boiling water, which had just been taken off the fire, and placed upon the hearth. Being requested to leave the kitchen and go into the house, the child was in the act of complying, when he fell backwards into the vessel, the boiling contents of which, almost entirely covering him.—Those present instantly sprang to his relief, and the best medical aid was immediately called in, but alas! in vain—he survived but a day.

FROM THE DAILY CHRONICLE.

A Statement of the Criminal Business of the Court of Quarter Sessions of the County of Philadelphia, for the year 1827.

Offences.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Where number of Bills sent to the Grand Jury.	No. of True Bills.	Bills returned Ignoramus.	Not tried.
Assault and Battery,	80	28				
—— to commit a Rape,	2					
—— to rob,	1					
—— to murder,	1					
Conspiracy,		3				
Counterfeiting,	4	4				
Disorderly House,	2	4				
Fornication and Bastardy,	4	3				
Gaming,	6					
Kidnapping,	2					
Larceny,	114	39				
Riot,	5	2				
Tippling House,	32	5				
	252	88	596	458	136	118

Published by order of the Acting Committee of the Philadelphia Society for alleviating the Miseries of Public Prisons.

JAMES J. BARCLAY,
Secretary A. C.

FRAUD IN COTTON.

Charleston, S. C. April 16.—A merchant of this city yesterday brought to our office two samples of Cotton, one of which is of a very superior quality in point of color, staple and cleanness, and in the present state of our market, a lot equal to it would command 10 1-2 to 11 cents per lb.; the other sample is very much stained, and would not command over 8 cents per lb: both samples were taken from the same bale. The ends and the sides of the bale were made up with the prime inclosing the inferior, and owing to accident only, the cheat was discovered. We understand the Cotton was received from Camden, and that steps will be taken to find out and punish the packer of it.

COINCIDENCES—GRIEF!

The relict of the unfortunate Wight, who was the subject of the late coroner's inquest in this town, we are informed, has been the wife of *three husbands*, all of whom were devotees to the bottle; and notwithstanding their aversion to *water*, all three came to their death by drowning! Before the body of her last husband was found, the provident widow was receiving the addresses of another lover! True, after the body was found, and while it lay exposed by the river, she wept bitterly, and rent the air with her lamentations; yet scarce had the coroner performed his office, and the grave received its trust, that this *disconsolate* mourner dried her tears and sought consolation in the arms of a *fourth husband*.—*Macon Tel.*

STEAM BOAT DISASTER.

The editor of the Louisville, (Ken.) Focus, says, that, on the night of the 2d inst. as the Yazoo was descending the river a few miles below Petersburgh, and the Gen. Pike ascending, they unfortunately struck each other, and damaged the Yazoo so much that she sunk soon afterwards. By the aid of the Pike, she was got to shore before she went down. She is a new boat, on her first voyage from Pittsburgh, owned and commanded by Capt. Throckmorton. She had 40 or 50 tons, chiefly dry goods on board, consigned to Cozens & Scott of this place, and owned by a number of merchants, mostly in Kentucky and Tennessee. The cargo was probably worth a hundred thousand dollars.—Some of it will be ruined, and a great deal of it much damaged. The bow of the boat being supported on the shore, some of the goods in the forecastle and most of those on deck were not submersed in the water. Several houses have sustained considerable losses.

A CHILD WITH TWO FACES.

A most extraordinary caprice of nature occurred in Taunton, Mass. on Sunday morning last, in the birth of a female child having two distinct and perfectly formed faces. But there is nothing in the structure of either of the faces to indicate a superior faculty in one over the other; every component part of the face is distinctly formed in each, and both of them present the pleasing countenances of two fine babes. At that part of one of the faces where the usual formation of the ear takes place, the additional face commences with a slight undulation towards the cheek of the second face, which then proceeds through all its regular features until it terminates at the left ear—so the face on the left side one also. The space on the back of the head, as from the encroachment of their faces, is very limited; but it is, as well as the upper part of the head, covered with hair. In all other respects the child is regularly formed.—*Cent. Times.*

Extract of a letter from North Carolina, dated April 7.—"We have lately discovered that our country abounds in *Gold*, more particularly the county of Guilford. Some are worth working; others are not: but it appears that there is, in every neighbourhood where the white and yellow dirt abounds, gold dust. I have seen several grains of gold found in Orange. There are, at this time, fifteen or twenty hands working in the lower edge of Guilford county, at a Gold mine on the land of Moses Gibson. An extensive copper mine is discovered in Chatham county, south of Greensborough, in Guilford. There is more labour done at Gold mines than on many farms."

MURDER.

A gentleman who left New-Brunswick, N. J. on the afternoon of the 21st inst. states that a man named Jerome, a schoolmaster, aged about 40, and two young men of the name of Snediker and Titus, about 19 years of age, met at the tavern of Mrs. Lowder, one mile from that place, on the George's road. In a dispute, Jerome drew a short sword from a cane and stabbed Titus in three different places, all of which entered his heart; he died instantly. Mr. Snediker was wounded in the arm, and escaped by running. The murderer was shortly after taken and lodged in prison. Our informant did not understand the cause of the altercation. They all belonged in the neighborhood of New-Brunswick.

MARRIED.

On Thursday evening last, the 17th inst. by the Rev. Charles Deguy, Mr. SAMUEL, son of John Dubois, senr. to Miss LYDIA LUDWICK, daughter of Mrs. Mary Ludwick—all of Southwark.

On the 17th inst. at Harrisburg, by the Rev. Mr. Lochman, Mr. JOHN WITMAN, to Miss CAROLINE E. ORTH, both of that place.

On the 8th inst. at Wheeling, by the Rev. Wm. Wiley, JOHN WILEY, Esq. Merchant of Philadelphia, to Miss SARAH STEVENSON, daughter of the late James Stevenson, Esq. of Strabane, Ireland.

On the 14th inst. by the Rev. George C. Potts, JOHN WELSH, M. D. of this city, to Miss CATHERINE MACKEY, of Maysick, Kentucky.

On the 21st inst. by the Rev. Mr. Cushman, Mr. JOACHIM A. URQUIOLA, to Miss RODAH DICKSON, all of this city.

On the 24th inst. at Trenton, by the Rev. William Boswell, Mr. STACY A. BAXSON to Miss MARY VANCLEVE, daughter of Mr. Joseph W. Vancleve, all of that place.

On the 17th inst., at Lake Skaneateles, New York, by the Rev. Dr. Perine, the Rev. HENRY P. TAPPAN, to JULIA, eldest daughter of Col. J. W. Livingston.

On the 22d inst., at Philadelphia, by the Rev. Dr. Sergeant, Mr. JESSE B. PLUMBER, of Knox County, Ohio, to Miss ELIZABETH G. daughter of Abisha Clark, of Chester County, Pensylvania.

DIED.

On the 23d inst. in the 88th year of his age, JOHN MORTON, for many years President of the Bank of North America.

On Wednesday, Mr. LEVI LANCASTER, aged 45 years.

On the 22d inst. after a short illness, Mr. JAMES BARNES, Pilot, in the 62d year of his age.

On the 21st inst. aged 18 years, ALBERT HAPPLE, son of Mr. George F. Feed.

On the 20th inst. CHARLES E. SMITH, late Druggist, in the 45th year of his age.

On the 21st inst. Miss MARY ANN DOUGHERTY, Daughter of Mr. Richard Dougherty, Carpenter.

On the evening of the 17th inst. of a short but severe illness, Mr. JOHN DANNENHOWER, late Deputy Flour Inspector, for the Port of Philadelphia.

On the 17th inst. in the 33d year of his age, Mr. JAMES IRVIN, after a short illness.

On the morning of the 18th inst. ABIGAIL CURTIS, in the 28th year of her age.

In Millcreek Hundred, in the state of Delaware, on the 16th inst. ANN PHILLIPS, consort of Robert Phillips, in the 92d year of her age. On the 18th inst. her remains were interred at Friends' Burying Ground, at Hockessin.

On the 2d inst., at his residence in Monticello, Georgia, Col. NATHAN WARNER, a native of the State of New York, aged 32 years.

On the 12th inst., at Verplanck's Point, PHILIP VERPLANCK, in the 60th year of his age.

On the 16th inst., in the borough of York, Pensylvania, JACOB BARNITZ, Esq. for many years Register and Recorder of York county, aged 70 years. The deceased was an officer in the Revolutionary War, and suffered many privations, in consequence of a wound received in that memorable struggle.

On Thursday, the 17th instant, MARY, Wife of FREDERICK HAYDEN, in the 37th year of her age.

On the 14th inst. at Haydown, Cecil County, Maryland, at the residence of M. Pearce, Esq. HENRY W. PEARCE, his eldest son, in the 32d. year of his age.

On the 20th inst. of a short but severe illness, Mr. JAMES HUMES, in the 47th year of his age.

On the 17th inst. at Plainfield Academy, Connecticut, CHARLES L. PERKIN, eldest son of Dr. John Perkin, of this city, in the 18th year of his age.

On Friday evening last, at New-York, after a short but severe illness, Mr. D. WAGSTAFF, jr. aged 30 years. His long standing as a merchant in this city, had gained him the esteem and respect of a large circle of acquaintance—but it was only in the immediate connection of his family, to which may be added a few, very few private friends, that his character as a man was fully unfolded—to them he appeared in that truly amiable light, which, if universal, would render earth worth enjoying.

On Friday evening last, at New-York, in the 75th year of her age, at the house of her brother, Leonard Bleecher, Mrs. ELIZABETH DE HART, relict of Col. Wm. De Hart, of the revolutionary Army.

On Tuesday, 10th. inst. near Woodbury, N. J. ROSANNA GROSS, a coloured woman, aged 109 years.

J. T. WOOD & CO.
No. 65 Market street,

HAVE received by the late arrivals the following, which they offer on reasonable terms for Cash, or approved acceptances:

Plain Light Lavantines for Bonnets
Black Mode, 2, 3, 4, and 5-4
Piping Cord, No. 1, 2, and 3
Wire Ribbon, assorted
Plain and Fig'd Satin and Tafia Ribbons
Figured Gros de Nap Satin and Gauze do.
Gauze Cap Ribbons, Nos. 7 and 9
Figured and Plaid Silks for Bonnets and dresses
White, Black, Pink and assorted Satins
Do. do. do. and do. Crape Lisse
Do. do. do. and Areophane Crapes
Do. do. Green and do. French do.
Willow Sheets and Chip Plats
White, Black, and assorted Florences
Do. do. and Scarlet Thibet Shawls
Gros de Nap. Grenadine and Gauze Silks and scarfs
Silk Ic. Cravats, 4 and 5-4
Silk Imit. do. 5-4 and 6-4
New style Grenadine, Cotepaley and Silk Robes
Plain Bobbinets, 4-4 and 6-4
Robbt. Thread Lace, Caps, Peleriues
Do. Lace Veils and Collars
Linen, Floss or Gimp Thread
Plain and fig'd Swiss Muslin
Long and short kid and Silk Gloves
Men's and women's hosiery, beaver and castor Gloves
Black and white silk Hose
Striped Bengal and fig Silks
White, black, and green Gauze Veils, plain and embroidered
Plain and fig'd silk Vesting
Silk and sat'n silk Velvets
And an extensive assortment of Canton Silks, Nankeens, &c.

Also, 2000 pieces blue Nankeens, Nankin dye, entitled to allowance. april 26—4t

TO CAPITALISTS.

ANY one who can advance a Small Capital, may hear of a very advantageous employment for the same, whereby from 25 to 50 per cent. may be realized annually. And a Capitalist who would lend his name only, without any capital, to a very profitable business, would receive either a handsome Commission, or a Share of the profits. Apply through the Post Office, directing to X. Y.

AN APPRENTICE WANTED.

THE Gentleman who called, some time since, at No. 23 Chesnut Street, will hear of a situation for his Nephew by applying again. april 26—3t*

LADIES' FANCY SHOE STORE.

SAMUEL C. THORN respectfully informs his friends and the Public generally, that he has taken the Store No. 132 NORTH SECOND STREET, where he keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of LADIES' FANCY SHOES, which he will dispose of Wholesale and Retail, on the lowest terms. An APPRENTICE WANTED. april 26—3t*

JUST PUBLISHED,

BIRCH'S PHILADELPHIA, in Seven Plates, of the most interesting Subjects in the City, recording the last Subjects by fire, and removals since the year 1800. To be continued by a supplement to the Completion of the Vol. to be had at Mr. Dobson's 108 Chesnut Street or at 109 Cherry Street. april 26—tf

CHEAP SILK AND RIBBON STORE,

NO. 48 NORTH SECOND ABOVE ARCH STREET.

MOSES J. GOUDSUP offers for sale, Wholesale or Retail, at the very lowest price, Black, Blue Black and assorted coloured Plain Gros de Nap, do. do. do. do. Florences, superior Plaid Gros de Naples, assorted colours, for Bonnets; do. Canton and Napkeen Crapes, a handsome assortment Batiste, assorted Mantua Ribbons, from No 6 to No. 12. White and assorted coloured Satin Ribbon, from 4 to No 24 with a variety of other articles.

TO LADIES' SHOEMAKERS.

Superior Silk Galloons, No. 3-4 and No. 1 do. Quilling do. No. 3-4 and No. 1. april 26—3t

CHARCOAL.

THE Subscriber has removed to No. 33 Dock street, where all orders for Oak and Pine Coal, will be thankfully received and immediately supplied, (in the City or Country adjacent) as the subscriber keeps on hand & keeps constantly on hand a large supply. THOMAS KINSEY, Jr. april 26—13t.

DOG LOST.

LOST on Wednesday the 16th inst. from No. 20 Old York Road, a young water dog, about half grown, with long brown curling hair, marked with white on his fore head, neck and forefeet, and with a very short tail.

Whoever will bring him to No. 5 Old York Road, or to the office back of No. 71 Market Street, or will give information where he may be found, shall be handsomely rewarded. april 26—3t*

THE TEETH.

ALL persons (particularly parents) upon application to the advertiser, may receive information upon the preservation of the Teeth, more satisfactory than any that has ever yet been published. Advice gratis, charges moderate. Office No. 122 North 4th Street above Race. B. Williams, Dentist, removed from Vine Street. april 26—3tos

NOTICE.

THE annual meeting of the Delegates of the United Companies for the detection of Horse Thieves, and the recovery of stolen Property, will be held at the House of David Marple, sign of the Buck, N. Second st. near Race, on Tuesday the 20th day of May next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Companies who have not yet joined the association are respectfully invited to send Delegates. Punctual Attendance is requested. JAMES WORTH, President.

MICHAEL H. JENKS, Secretary. april 26—4t

89 Chesnut Street.

THE Union Canal Lottery, Class No. 4, will draw in this City on Wednesday the 7th of May.

CAPITALS.

$10,000, 5,000, 2,500, 2,000, 1,500, 1,500, 1,190, &c. &c.

Tickets only $5, shares in proportion. For sale in the greatest variety, at LEVY'S, 89 Chesnut, second door below 3d Street, where UNCURRENT MONEY is always taken at par for Tickets.

Orders from abroad prompt'y attended, address

A. J. LEVY,
april 26—3t Philadelphia.

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away on the 20th inst. an indented apprentice to the Ladies' shoemaking business, named Richard Johnson, about five feet in height, light complexion, had on when he went away, a dark mixed coat and pantaloons, striped vest, fur hat and lace boots. All persons are forbid harbouring or trusting said runaway, and any person delivering him at No. 124 Coates Street, or confining him in any jail so that I can get him again, shall receive the above reward, but no charges. JOHN DENNER.

april 26—3t*

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, trading under the firm of Stafford and Rogers, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having demands against the said firm, will call on Joseph C. Stafford who is authorized to settle the business of the concern, and those indebted are requested to come forward and settle their accounts as above.

Great Eggharbour, April 17th, 1828

THOMAS ROGERS.
JOSEPH C. STAFFORD.

april 26—2t*

C. E. PFEIFFER,

MANUFACTURING Chemist, informs his friends and the public generally, that he has established a Manufactory, where he prepares all kinds of Blue, Black, Green, &c. and particularly Prussian Blue.

All orders will be punctually attended to. The Manufactory is in Seventh Street, above Poplar Lane, and the office, where orders may be left, in Decatur street, No. 12.

april 26—3t*

NOTICE is hereby given that at ten o'clock in the forenoon of Tuesday, the 6th day of May next, at the house of Daniel Bennett, Innkeeper, in Pemberton, in the County of Burlington, books will be opened to receive subscriptions for the company called "The President, Managers and Company for the improvement of the navigation of the North Branch of Rancocus Creek," agreeably to the provisions of an act of the Legislature of the State of New Jersey, entitled "An Act to empower the Governor of the State to incorporate a company to improve the Navigation of the North Branch of Rancocus Creek," and of the supplements thereto, dated April 22, 1828.

JOHN BLACK,
ANTHONY S. EARL,
SAMUEL W. HUDD,
JOHN DOBBINS,
ABRAHAM BROWN, } Commissioners.

april 26—2t

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

JOHN BUTTERWORTH respectfully informs the MACHINE MAKERS, MANUFACTURERS, and the Public generally, that he has taken into Co-partnership MATTHEW CARTWRIGHT, and that the business will in future be conducted by them under the firm of BUTTERWORTH & CARTWRIGHT, at No. 90 MARKET STREET, (under Clarke & Conover's Shoe Store,) and at No. 444 NORTH SECOND STREET, where all orders will be thankfully received and faithfully executed, and where every description of TIN WORK for Cotton and Woollen Machinery will be executed in the best manner and on the most reasonable terms. On hand, a quantity of COMB-PLATE and CLEANERS, SHUTTLE TIPS and EYES. Also, a good assortment of TIN WARE, Wholesale and Retail.

N. B. J. B. Tenders his grateful acknowledgments to the Public for the liberal patronage heretofore received, and hopes the *Firm* may receive and merit a continuance of the same. april 26—6w

THE CASKET;

OR FLOWERS OF

LITERATURE, WIT AND SENTIMENT.

PUBLISHED Monthly, by S. C. ATKINSON, No. 112 CHESNUT STREET, at $2 50 per annum. The rapid increase of patronage to this popular Work, throughout the United States, where it has become known, induces the Publisher to offer it to the notice of the Citizens of Philadelphia more particularly than it has been done recently, in the hope of inducing them to examine its claims to their favour. To the Ladies, more especially, it is presented in expectation, that it affords as much interesting and attractive reading as any publication in the United States. It is enriched with the choicest original and selected Literary productions, and embellished each Month with several handsome Engravings. The embellishments of the present Volume, as far as published, are as follows:

JANUARY.—A Portrait of Gen. Andrew Jackson, Views of the Bank of Pennsylvania and the Destruction of the Kent East Indiaman, two Cuts of the School of Fish, and the Song of "Kelvin Grove," set to Music.

FEBRUARY—Views—Statue of William Penn, erected in the Yard of the Pennsylvania Hospital, of the Schuylkill, and of the Hudson, near West Point, two Flowers, and the "Mermaid Song," set to Music.

MARCH.—The Darling Asleep, Gilpin's Paper Mills, Delaware Water Gap, two Flowers, and "Love Built a Fair Bower," set to Music.

APRIL.—*Just Published*—A f

Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavour.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

A SATIN WAISTCOAT.

Said a Frenchman—Sar, if you please, measure my vaist—

For a—vat do you call 'em? they just suit my taste.
A waistcoat you mean, sir. Oh a vaist coat—dat be,
Which I vish you to make a la mode, mon ami—
But have you some—vat is it? pray vat is't I vish!
Is it silk (said the Taylor,) resembling this?
Oh no, replied Monsieur—no—I have forget—
What 'twas, but vhat 'tis I var well recollect—
Dat is—you stan under me? 'tis all the same,
I know vat it is, but I don't know de name.
Just look at my sheeves, said the Taylor, and I
Can assure you, your taste I will soon satisfy;
We have Marseilles—and broad-cloth—and fine casimere,
And all kinds of vast'e, you see, ready made here.
No, by gar, (said the Frenchman,) don't think me uncivil,
By asking what nick-name you give to de Devil!
Old ladies (said Snip,) frighten'd out of their wits,
Call the Devil himself and his Imps—all—old Nicks!
Oh no, Monsieur, no be gar, can you not tink
Of some other title! Zounds, what Devil's imp—
(Muttered Snip to himself.) say my friend, would you dub
Th' old Nick with the title of old Belzebub!
Pshaw, no my bon ame—but stop—let me see—
'Tis a vest that you speak before his majesty!
The Taylor now grumbled—why zounds, you're a maniac!
Comparing my vests with his highness Satanick!
A Satanick vest, a la mode—dat is he,
A Satan vaistcoat you till please make for me.

IVANHOE.

A lady wrote to her lover, begging him to lend her some money. She added by way of postscript, "I am so ashamed of the request I have made in the letter, that I sent after the postman to get it back; but the servant could not overtake him."

ANECDOTE OF MR. WESLEY.

During the voyage of Mr. Wesley to America, he hearing an unusual noise in the cabin of General Oglethorp (the Governor of Georgia, with whom he sailed,) stepped in to inquire the cause of it, on which the General immediately addressed him; "Mr. Wesley, you must excuse me, I have met with a provocation too great for me to bear. You know the only wine I drink is Cyprus wine, as it agrees with me the best of any. I therefore provided myself with several dozens of it, and this villain, Grimaldi, (this foreign servant, who was present, and almost dead with fear,) has drunk up the whole of it. But I will be revenged on him. I have ordered him to be tied hand and foot, and to be carried to the man of war that sails with us. The rascal should have taken care how he used me, for I never forgive." "Then I hope, sir," said John Wesley, looking calmly at him, "you never sin." The general was quite confounded at the reproof, and putting his hand into his pocket, took out a bunch of keys, which he threw at Grimaldi, saying, "There, villain, take my keys, and behave better for the future."

CURIOUS ANECDOTE OF RATS.

A gentleman's place, in the parish of Falkland, being lately much infested with rats, he employed Mr. Bain, of Leslie, to extirpate them, who is well known in this country, for his art in destroying these obnoxious vermin. Upon one occasion he caught 78 of these animals alive, amongst which there was one discovered exhibiting such a strange uncouth appearance, that it was at first supposed to belong to a new species, or was one bearing the insignia of high authority among the community of rats. After some investigation, however, it was seen that it's uncommon shape arose from a piece of black thread being tied as tightly as possible around its belly, by which means it looked as if it was nearly cut in two; or, like some of our modern dandies, it had such a very small waist that it looked quite genteel. The only difficulty to account for now, was, how could it get enlaced in such a tight corset; and on the circumstance being mentioned, the following fact was ascertained:—A weaver in Leslie, being much tormented with these obnoxious animals, and placing implicit belief in an adage current in that neighborhood that rats are faithful letter carriers, and that if a letter addressed to any person is tied to one of them it will march off instanter, attended by the whole of its tribe, as a safe escort, he wrote thus to a friend:—

"As I find I have more rats about me at present than I can provide for, I have sent the bearer to you with this letter, and trust that he will be followed by all his companions, as you are much more able to support them than I am: and if you do not like such neighbours, you can forward them to some of your acquaintances, in the way as I have done to you."

This epistle he had tied round a live rat in the latter end of March last, and gave him his liberty that he might pursue his journey, which it must have done soon after, for as above mentioned, it was taken but two miles from Leslie; so that it must have travelled in about two months more than two miles, even supposing it took the most direct road betwixt the places.—Our correspondent adds, that although the letter did not reach its destination, yet the humourous device resorted to by the Leslie weaver had the effect, as the whole rats almost immediately disappeared from his premises, and he has never been troubled with them since.—*Fife Herald.*

THE OUTLANDISH HUNTSMAN.

A gentleman who, not long ago, dwelt in a remote part of Dumbartonshire, in addition to a pack and a couple of beautiful greyhounds, entertained a monkey, that had become so much by an officer from Gibraltar. Pug had formed a particular friendship with the two dogs, and it was no infrequent sight to behold him seated on the back of one of their companions across the town in front of his master's dwelling, and ajing all the airs of a first rate sportsman. Mr. —— having risen early one morning, mounted his shelty, and, taking along with him the two harriers, had scarcely emerged from the shrubbery that surrounded the ancient mansion, when pug, contrary to his wish, unexpectedly appeared, and was permitted, after a gentle reprimand, to take his usual seat on the back of one of his favourites. After proceeding through several fields, and affording, by their confident drollery, abundance of mirth to their worthy master, a hare suddenly started up a few rigges from the nose of the unencumbered greyhound, and scudded along with all the swiftness it was master of, when it was instantly pursued by both of the dogs, pug all the while retaining his seat with wonderful sinnter, as, Mazeppa like, he flew with his gallant steed around the side of a mossy hill, with his tiny arms clasped firmly round his neck. The gentleman soon lost sight of them, but, putting spurs to his pony followed, as nearly as he could guess, in the direction they had taken, and coming up with an Highlander, who was busily employed building a stone dike, he enquired of him if he had seen any dogs pass by. "Troggs, pless your honour," responded Macallan, "but was yer one Mungo only ten minutes syne, trotting along there wi' a hare speed, and after her a wee wild cattie, no a grey gaberay, at the a rate that mackle de'il hur dam wi' couldna ca'ck her." From this description Mr. —— had no doubt that the trio which had occasioned so much wonder to the Highlander were his own and shocking his pony, as he had lost hope of overtaking them, he trudged quietly round to the other side of the hill, where (*mirable dictu!*) he met the grey hunter returning with its rider, who, upon approaching his master, instantly dismounted, and laid the dead hare at his feet, having carried it beneath his arm from the spot where it was killed by Mungo, nearly half a mile distant. Mr. ——, on lifting up the silken, patted pug on the head, as a reward for this eye human display of reason, and from that day forward he was looked upon by all the old wives and children in the neighbourhood as something no near akin to an elfin or a fairy, that until the day of his death, which happened shortly after, the urchin who ventured across the manor of —— after sunset, or before sunrise, was almost to be possessed of no small degree of courage.—*Caledonian Mercury.*

CURIOUS COMPLIMENT TO THE FAIR SEX.

The following curious compliment to the fair sex is to be found in an old play, entitled Cupid's Whirligig:—"Who would abuse your sex that know it? O woman! were we not born of you! Should we not, then, honour you? Nursed by you, and not regard you? Made for you, and not seek you! And since we were made before you, should we not love and admire you, as the last and most perfect work of nature? Man was made when Nature was but an apprentice, but woman when she was a skilful mistress of her art. By your love we live in double breath, even in our offspring after death. Are not all vices masculine, and virtues feminine? Are not the muses the loves of the learned? Do not all noble spirits follow the graces, because they are women? Was not the princess and foundress of all good arts, Minerva, born of the brain of the highest Jove, a woman? Has not woman the face of love, the tongue of persuasion, and the body of delight? O, divine, perfectioned woman! If it be of thy sex, so excellent, what is it, then, to be a woman enriched by nature, made excellent by education, noble by birth, chaste by virtue, adorned by beauty! A fair woman, which is the ornament of heaven, the grace of earth, the joy of life, and the delight of all sense;—even the very *summum bonum* of man's existence.'—*Cupid's Album.*

PUFF ADDER.

The bite of this animal occasions immediate death. Its body is about three feet long, and six inches in circumference, and spotted yellow, black and white. The back is something like the plumage of a partridge. A lady in South Africa, while walking over one of her estates, saw, as she supposed, a partridge with her young ones, and was in the act of stooping down to seize them, when a farmer caught her up in his arms, and took her from the spot. They were, in fact, puff-adders, curiously curled up into a heap.

Children ought not to be, unnecessarily thwarted in their objects, which, at a very early age, they pursue with eagerness. Let them, if possible, complete their projects without interruption. A child, for example, before he can speak, is trotting after a ball; the nurse snatches him up at the moment, to be washed and dressed, and the poor child throws himself into a violent passion. Whereas, had she first entered into his views, kindly assisted him in gaining his object, and then gently taken him up, this trial would have been spared, and his temper unimpured.

From some hidden cause, generally to be traced to their bodily state, many children, perhaps all, occasionally, are prone to a certain fretfulness or irritability, which will baffle every attempt to overcome it, and which, therefore, is rather to be borne with than opposed—never to be humored, but to be received with unmoved serenity and patience. In such cases, there appears to be no other method of proceeding.

This indeed calls for great patience; but without patience, who can perform the duties required towards children?

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
DAILY CHRONICLE,
Published by C. Alexander, 49 South Third st. at $8 per annum.

It is intended to offer to the patronage of the Public, a Journal to be conducted on liberal and independent principles, and guided by the talents of integrity and deserving acknowledged by honourable men in the transaction of private life; which, with the utmost freedom of discussion on all subjects within its scope, shall treat with due respect the customs and opinions of Society in all its divisions, never swerving the cause of Truth to considerations that are too often allowed to prevail. To elevate the standard of the Public Press, by carefully avoiding all that may tend to degrade, and, by active and assiduous exertion, to extend the stock of general knowledge and entertainment, shall be objects constantly in view.

Republican by inclination, habit, and principle—regarding the Constitutions of the United States, and that of Pennsylvania, as excellently adapted to fulfil the great objects of government, we shall always desire our political opinions to be tried by those standards. We shall not put on the livery of either of those parties into which the people of this country are now divided; but we shall not avoid the discussion of any subject of political interest, on account of its connexion with party questions. The fear of being numbered among the devoted adherents of an Administration, shall not stifle our approbation of measures calculated to promote the public welfare; nor shall we be slow to examine what we think wrong, from the apprehension of being counted in the ranks of their systematic opponents. In these, as in all other discussions, we shall seek Truth where we hope to find her, and present her, without disguise or mutilation, to the world. Strictly adhering to this course, we hope to offer an acceptable substitute for the undiscriminating zeal of Party, and, notwithstanding the excitement that exists, and for some time longer, will probably continue, our expectations are sanguine, that the faithful performance of the portion of our duty will receive the approbation of the judicious and the liberal.

We shall be forward to protect the character of our Country and its citizens against malevolent attacks from any quarter. Strictures on writers, founded in truth and leading to our improvement, we shall receive as they deserve, and endeavour to point out the mode of making them useful.

The proceedings of Congress and the Pennsylvania Legislature, with such transactions of the other State Governments as may appear interesting, shall be duly attended to. Foreign and Domestic Intelligence shall be carefully collected from every accessible quarter, and presented in a form as attractive as means derived from selection, regularity and accuracy will admit. Commercial information, Arrivals, Marine Intelligence, and every thing usually considered useful in the province of a Daily Paper, are included in our design.

The prospectus of the DAILY CHRONICLE have no doubt met a favored conformity in this part, and from started with a competent share of ability, will receive sufficient encouragement to reward the labour and responsibility of the enterprise. In finding in their premises, they have no fear that they shall ever be found wanting. As to their capacity to perform what they have undertaken, they can only express their hope, that our exertions and diligence will go far towards supplying their deficiencies.

BRUSH AND BELLOWS MANUFACTORY.

WHOLESALE and retail, No. 151 Market Street, north side, between 6th and 7th streets, Philadelphia.
april 19—6tau JAMES C. LOUDER

JOB PRINTING.
CHAS. ALEXANDER,
(Late of the firm of Atkinson & Alexander,)
AT THE OLD STAND,
112 Chesnut street,
Directly opposite to the Post office,
CONTINUES THE
JOB PRINTING BUSINESS
IN ALL ITS VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS.

☞ Orders left at the publication Office of the DAILY CHRONICLE, No. 49 South Third street, three doors below Chesnut, will be attended to.

Dissolution of Partnership.

The Co-partnership of Samuel C. Atkinson and Charles Alexander, under the firm of *Atkinson and Alexander*, was dissolved on the 23d day of February, 1828, by mutual consent. The publication of the Daily and Saturday Evening Post will be continued by S. C. Atkinson, who is authorized to settle all accounts of said concern.

S. C. ATKINSON,
CHARLES ALEXANDER.

All persons indebted, in any way, to the firm of Atkinson & Alexander, are respectfully advised to make payment, promptly, to enable the subscriber to make a complete and speedy settlement of the accounts; and those having demands against the firm, are requested to present them to

S. C. ATKINSON.
March 1, 1828.

THE FEMALE'S SPECIFIC.
☞ *IT HAS NEVER FAILED.* ☜

THIS Medicine, the unerring powers of which can be proved by references to ladies of the greatest respectability in this city, can always be had at No. 187 VINE STREET, where applications can be made either by letter, or personally. feb 23—1y

PATENT SHOE THREADS,

AND a general assortment of SHOE FINDINGS, constantly kept for sale at the lowest prices, by
JOHN FOLLANSBEE,
24 Lombard street, above Second.
feb 9—6m

WILLIAM H. MOORE,
UNDERTAKER,
No. 102½ Arch street, between Fifth and Sixth street, (south side.)

THE subscriber, respectfully informs his friends and the public that he keeps always on hand, a general assortment of coffins, of all sizes and patterns, plain or ornamental. Also, stuff of every description made prepared; which at the shortest notice can be made to order. The whole business of Funerals will be attended to if desired, on very moderate terms, such as furnishing Hearse, Carriages, Shrouds, Scarfs, Crape, Gloves, Ice Boxes, &c.

The subscriber's intention is to devote his whole attention to the above named business.

N.B. Attendance at all hours. Circumstances exonerate from allegiance.
feb 23—6m

DR. JEWETT'S
IMPROVED VEGETABLE OR GERMAN SPECIFIC.

THESE IMPROVED PILLS are an effectual remedy for *dyspepsia*, or indigestion, *jaundice*, *head-ache*, *heartburn*, *sickness at the stomach*, *dizziness*, *faintness*, *loss of appetite*, *flatulence*, *convulsions*, *piles*, *weakness of the limbs*, *numbness*, *pulsation of the heart*, *slow bilious fever*, *stupor*, and all those very offensive complaints connected with debility of the digestive organs, and derangement in the functions of the liver.

Certificate of Dr. Beaumin.

The following is a certificate from Dr. C. F. Beaumin, a graduate in medicine, at the University of Gottingen, and a practitioner of high celebrity, in Cumberland, Mass.

The subscriber has tried the effects of Jewett's Improved Vegetable Pills, in several severe cases of disease of the Liver and digestive organs, and the result has convinced him that they are eminently calculated to subserve the purpose for which they are designed. Considering them altogether superior to those articles commonly offered for similar complaints, I would cheerfully add my testimony in favour of so valuable a medicine.

(Signed) CHARLES FREDERICK BAUMLIN, M.D.

N.B. In the above recommendation, I particularly refer to those Pills enclosed in a blue wrapper, and signed on a yellow label, *H. Pinckney.*

Certificate of Dr. A. S. Greenville.

Having the most satisfactory evidence of the medical qualities, and highly salutary operation of JEWETT'S *Improved Vegetable Pills* prepared by H. Pinckney, in cases of Indigestion or Dyspepsia, Jaundice, disease of the liver, &c. I would confidently recommend their use to those who may be afflicted with the above class of complaints, as an invaluable remedy. (Signed) A. S. GREENVILLE.

Cumberland port, Mass. 10, 1827.

These valuable Pills are for sale in Philadelphia by Isaac Thompson, corner of Market and second streets; Frederick Brown, North East corner of Chesnut and Fifth street; and Thomas Cave, corner of South and Market street, where also may be had the genuine Lee's W. Bilious Pills, and Dr. Thompson's celebrated Eye Water. march 13—3tcow

DR. JONES' UNIVERSAL SYRUP.

THIS valuable decoction was first discovered by Dr. Jones, and administered by him for a period of eight years, and proved to have a wonderful effect; four years of that time the subscriber had the making of that Syrup entirely in his care, and in consequence of the decease of Dr. Jones, the subscriber is encouraged (through the great success it met with) to continue its sale, and any person calling on him can have satisfactory references in any case, or respecting the cure of any disease. This Syrup has been happily used, and can be recommended for the cure of the following complaints, with some alteration according to the disease, viz: Old Standing Chronics and Scrofula, Bilious, Ague and Fever, Rheumatism, Piles, Fistula, Gout, Debilitation, Asthma, Cancer, King's Evils, Mercurial Complaints, and the appearching Consumption, which appears in the following manner: a pain in the breast and back, and sometimes a pain in the head, and it is early appearance be made I can insure a cure, but if neglected would in many instances prove fatal. The Syrup is innocent in all its operations, and may be used with safety in all complaints, and without restraint from diet; as a gentle purgative, and does not require a large trial, for the benefit will be experienced as to its effects, it has a tendency to relieve fever, and lessen the nerves of the system at the same time. To be had at the corner of Shippen and Third streets, price $1 50 per bottle and powders.

THOMAS W. WEBB,
Successor to Dr. Jones
feb 9—cow3m

YOUNG LADIES BOARDING SCHOOL.

THE Young Ladies Boarding School at Wilmington, Del. formerly conducted by William Shaw, is now continued under the superintendence and instruction of MISS DAVENPORT, with the assistance of accomplished female teachers. The course of instruction pursued at this Seminary, comprises all the useful and ornamental branches of a Female Education, Terms of Board, Washing, and Tuition in any of the common branches $36 per quarter, payable in advance.

EXTRA CHARGES.—For Music including the use of Piano, $12; for the French and Spanish languages by an experienced French master, $10; for Drawing, Painting and Embroidery, $5 per quarter. The Governor of the school is mild paternity, and children from six years of age, will be treated with parental affection and tenderness. Every attention will be paid to the moral and intellectual improvement of the pupils.

There will be one course of Lectures on vocal Music given in a year, by a person highly competent and a valuable Library for the use of young Ladies. To those who remain in the Seminary a year or more, there will be no extra charges for books, stationery, or vocal music. No vacation except during the month of August.

The subscriber takes pleasure in recommending the above school to the patronage of the public. Mr. Davenport has had experience, and much success in this business of education, having been engaged in it since he was 27 years of age. For three years and more he has conducted a flourishing school in this place, and will fully justify the high testimonials and recommendations which he has got with him. At his request the subscribers have resigned to him as a Visiting Committee, to examine minutely the state and management of the Institution, and so confidently expect that the school will sustain if not increase its former reputation.

T. W. GILBERT, Pastor of the 3d Presbyterian Church in Wilmington. WILLARD HALL, WM. SHEED.

I have had the pleasure of a personal acquaintance with Mrs. D. but from the above satisfactory testimonial and all in opinion I should be happy to act with the gentlemen as a Visiting Committee. GEORGE CONNELLY, Minister of St. Mary Church, Wil. april 19—3t

HENRY MYERS, Jr.

LATE WOOD CORDER on Race street wharf, may be found on the first wharf above his old stand, where he will be happy to meet his former customers, and the public in general. april 19—3t*

REMOVAL.

ISAAC PUGH has removed from the Corner of Third and Race streets, to No. 8 SOUTH FOURTH STREET, four doors below Market street, where he offers for sale, a great variety of PAPER HANGINGS and BORDERS, of his own manufacture. Country Merchants supplied on liberal terms. Careful Paper Hangers are employed.
april 19—3t

WANTED,

A middle aged female, by the first of May next, a white woman, capable of doing the general work of the house. The unexceptionable references as to character, will be required. Apply at No. 146 South Ninth street, below Locust street.
april 19—3t

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, &c. &c.

THE Subscribers have on hand and are daily receiving through Agents an extensive assortment of Staple Goods, consisting of Superfine and Fancy Cloths and black Cloths, assorted for modern and low priced Blue, Brilliants, Olive, Green, Drab, Invisible and Oxford Mixt do. do. Superfine, Middling and low priced Cassimeres, consisting of Blue, Black, Brown, Drabs, Sky Blue, Oxford, Steel, Cossimere, Nankins, and Blue Mackinaw Ash and Marseilles Vestings, Plain and Mat Lasting, Satinets, White and Red Flannels, Blankets, Bed Ticks, Cambrics, Black and Brown Bombazets, Bombazetts, Silk Velvets, Cambrics, Brown and Bleached Sheetings, Canvas, Petticoats, Patchwork, Irish Linens, very superior Table Cloth Coverings, Scarf Twist, Gilt and Lasting Buttons, &c. &c. all of which will be sold wholesale or retail, at the lowest market prices, for cash or acceptances, by

SIMONDS, HARPER & LOVE,
april 12—3t No. 4 Dock street.

SLOOP THETIS.
FOR SALE,

THE
SLOOP THETIS,
Of about 35 tons burthen, light draft of water, and in good repair, suitable for the River trade. For further particulars apply at the office of the Saturday Evening Post, 112 Chesnut street.

SAMUEL C. ATKINSON.
feb 23—tf

CANARY, & MOCKING BIRD
BIRDS.

A LARGE collection of Canary, Mocking and Bird BIRDS, for sale at No. 173 Cherry street, the first house above Eighth street.
march 22—tf

Warranted water proof boots and shoes.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has commenced manufacturing Water Proof Boots and Shoes of different qualities on as reasonable terms as they can be had in the city of Philadelphia.

JOB W. VOLWEIL, Agent,
Jan 12—6mo 212 North Front street.

COPPER WAREHOUSE.

FRANCIS SIAHRY, Sen. Coppersmith, 74 South Front street, above Walnut, has constantly on hand at his own manufactory, COPPER and BRASS KETTLES calculated for cooling dairy or preserving, Sweetpans, Tea Kettles, STILLS of all kinds and WORMS, with a general assortment of COPPER WARE for domestic use. He keeps constantly on hand, *Tin plates* in boxes, *Block Tin*, *Leaf Spelter*, *Iron* of small sizes, Borax, Black Lead Pots, &c. at the very lowest prices.

Old metals bought, or taken in payment. feb 16—1y

To Western and Southern MERCHANTS.

THE Subscriber, No. 68, South Fourth Street, has constantly on hand and for sale on very large and elegant assortment of Ladies' Misses, and Children's fashionable Boots, and Shoes, of a superior quality and workmanship, of his own manufacture. Country merchants and others will do well to call and examine for themselves, as the prices will be low for cash or approved paper.

JOSEPH T. M'MULLIN.
jan 12—6m

E. BRIGHT,
ARTIFICIAL FLOWER MANUFACTURER,

No. 66, ARCH STREET, BELOW THIRD.

☞ Country Merchants supplied at the shortest notice.
feb. 9—3m

Drawing on the 30th This Month.

COHEN'S OFFICE—*Baltimore, April 1, 1828.*

State Lottery of Maryland,

To be drawn in the City of BALTIMORE, under the superintendence of the commissioners appointed by the Governor and Council, on

Wednesday, 30th of April,
HIGHEST PRIZE,
10,000 DOLLARS.
SCHEME:

1 prize of	$10,000	Dolls. is	10,000 Dolls.
2 prize of	2000	Dolls. is	2000 Dolls.
1 prize of	1000	Dolls. is	1000 Dolls.
3 prizes of	500	Dolls. is	1500 Dolls.
10 prizes of	100	Dolls. is	1000 Dolls.
20 prizes of	50	Dolls. is	1000 Dolls.
100 prizes of	10	Dolls. is	1000 Dolls.
100 prizes of	5	Dolls. is	500 Dolls.
3080 prizes of	4	Dolls. is	20000 Dolls.
5236 prizes, amounting to			35000 Dolls.

More Prizes than Blanks.

This Scheme will be drawn on the ODD AND EVEN SYSTEM, by which the holder of two tickets must obtain at least one prize, and may draw THREE!

Whole Tickets, $8 00 | *Quarters,* $2 25
Halves, 4 50 | *Eighths,* 1 00

To be had to the greatest variety of Numbers at

COHEN'S
LOTTERY AND EXCHANGE OFFICE,
111, Market street, Baltimore.

Where more Capital prizes have been sold than at any other office in the United States.

☞ ORDERS either by mail (post paid) or private conveyance enclosing the Cash or Prizes, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application Address to

J. J. COHEN Jr. & BROTHERS.
April 1—4t

PULMEL,

A safe and efficient specific Remedy for the
CONSUMTION,
AND NOTHING ELSE.

IT has been discovered by a medical gentleman of Philadelphia, it is a new compound of vegetable substances, susceptible of many effectual forms, and operating by internal use and inhalation. It has been found available in the first stage, and almost all the kinds of consumption; it cures HEMORRHAGE in twenty minutes in three bottles. Price one dollar per bottle, or $12 per dozen wholesale, for the Solution of PULMEL. Orders must be sent to SAMUEL COATE & ERINSON, No. 112 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.

SOUTHERN FEATHERS.

8000 Lbs. Prime Southern Feathers, put up in sacks from 30 to 50 lbs. to suit purchasers, which will be sold very low on application to

BARTLESON & HARMER,
feb 23—tf S. E. corner of Second and Pine street.

Artificial Flowers, Patterns, &c.

MISS E. MARTIN, No. 349 Broadway, New York, being extensively engaged in manufacturing and importing artificial flowers, offers them at wholesale and retail on the most reasonable terms, and invites the orders of country merchants and milliners. Patterns for every style of lace, muslin, lead and rug work, for caps, ruffles, bags, mats, &c. &c. of the latest fashions in great variety always on hand.

Miss E. M. the *only Repairer of damaged Leghorn* in America, will execute all orders in that department of her business as usual. march 26—3m

MOORE HALL MILL,
TO RENT,

THE MOORE MERCHANT MILL, situate in Schuylkill township, Chester county, Pa. 24 miles from Philadelphia and 7 from Norristown; the situation of this mill is particularly advantageous for the merchant business, lying on the Schuylkill, convenient to the canal, and the public road leading from Lancaster to Philadelphia, and calculated for a large business. For terms apply to the subscriber near the premises, or to Joseph and Thomas Wood & Co. No. 65 Market street,

JAMES WOOD, Sen.
March 8—tf

IMPROVED PATENT CORDAGE.

THE Subscriber, manufacturer of Improved Patent Cordage, offers for sale,

Cotton Bunting, | Bolt and white Rope,
Cables, Halsers, | Manilla Rope,

Also, a constant supply of CHAIN CABLES and ANCHORS, of all sizes.

He has constantly on hand a general assortment of Cordage, Ship Chandlery, Paints, etc. His Rope Walk and Manufactory being extensive and his stock of Yarns large, he is always prepared to execute orders promptly and in the best manner. DAVID MYERLE.

No. 36 S Wharves, and No. 12 Swanson st. (Beckle's wharf below Almond st.
may 19

STRAW BONNETS.
A CARD TO THE LADIES.

LYDIA C. ALLEN takes this method of informing the ladies in general, that she is constantly on and has for sale, American and English Straw Bonnets of the latest pattern, and made in the neatest style, at No. 14 North Second street, third door above Arch, opposite, where she invites them to call and examine for themselves.

N. B. A general assortment of Children's Straw and Gimp hats 25—3t

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ISAAC REED,
CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER,
No. 176, North Second street corner of Vine.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he still continues to keep on hand at the old stand, a handsome assortment of Gold and Silver patent lever and plain watches. Eight day clocks and 30 hour do. Ladies fine Gold Pinpoint pens and pen cases, Ladies fine Gold Chased and common chains, pencils and keys, silver and steel spectacles, shaving cases, pencil cases, music boxes, &c. &c. He has also received, in addition to his former stock, an handsome and beautiful assortment of Britannia ware and Black tin (American manufacture) Coffee and tea pots, sugar and slop bowls, cream cups, also plated table and tea spoons. The above goods he will sell on as low terms as they can be purchased in the city.

N. B. Clocks and watches carefully repaired and warranted as usual. A handsome second hand eight day Clock and case for sale Cheap. April 5—1yr

NOTICE.
State Bank at Trenton.

WHEREAS by an act passed by the Council and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey on the fourth day of March, 1828, it was enacted that it shall be lawful for the President, Directors and Company of the State Bank at Trenton, to give notice to all its creditors to present to the Cashier of the said Bank in the city of Trenton, a statement in writing of their respective claims against the said Bank—and at the same time to deposit with the said Cashier, the original Bills, Notes, Drafts or other vouchers issued by the said Bank, together with true copies of all other contracts, agreements, securities or accounts on which the said claims are founded, with a statement of the amount thereof, within SIX MONTHS after the first publication of such notice. That upon any demand being so presented, and the original Bills, Notes, Drafts or other Vouchers, issued by said Bank, and copies of any other contract, agreement, securities or account, on which the same is founded, being so deposited with the Cashier of the said Bank within the time limited for that purpose, the said Cashier shall give to the creditor so exhibiting such demand, and depositing such Vouchers, a certificate thereof, which certificate shall be conclusive evidence of the pre-existing such demand, and depositing the Vouchers, be transferable by endorsement, and entitle the holder to be paid rateably out of the assets or funds of the Bank. That any creditor failing to exhibit his demand and deposit the Vouchers thereof within the time so limited, shall be barred from receiving any dividend of such assets.

NOW, in pursuance of the provisions of the above recited act, I, *Stacy A. Paxson*, Cashier of the *State Bank at Trenton*, do hereby give notice to all whom it may concern, that I will attend at my residence in the city of Trenton, between the hours of TEN A. M. and FIVE P. M. to receive the demands of creditors and deposits of their Vouchers, and issue certificates thereof according to the provisions of the said act.

STACY A. PAXSON, Cashier.
Trenton, March 12th, 1828. march 29—6t

REMOVAL.
CHRISTIAN JAHNS

Has removed from No. 210 N. Eighth street, to No. 92 N. Ninth near Race, west side.

HE respectfully informs his friends and the public in general that he continues to carry on Painting at the above place in all its various branches, HOUSE PAINTING, WALL PAINTING, and WALL COLOURING, plain or ornamented, where all orders in city and country, that may be required in the above branches, will be thankfully received, and punctually executed. Having been engaged in this line of business upwards of twenty years, he is thankful for the patronage he has met with from a liberal public and hopes, by assiduity and attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same.

He has constantly on hand, WASHES OF ALL COLOURS, which he will dispose of by the gallon or less quantity to those who want the article which is good and at moderate prices. april 12—3t

BOARDING SCHOOL,
FOR GIRLS, BRISTOL.

THE course of instruction Comprises Orthography, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography and the Elements of Astronomy with the use of Maps and Globes, the Elements of Natural Philosophy, History, the delineation of Maps, Composition and Needle-Work.

Terms for boarding and tuition $25 per quarter payable in advance. Washing 25 cts. per dozen.

Stationary Furnished (if required) at the customary prices.

The Situation is airy and pleasant—a communication with the city twice a day by steam-boat or stages.

For admission apply at the School, to the subscribers

MARY R. & LYDIA GILLINGHAM.

Parents and Guardians are respectfully referred to Abraham and Joseph Warner and Dr. John Phillips, Bristol, or Dr. John Moore No. 214 Arch St. and Joseph Ashmore, No. 218 Arch street. april 12—eo3m*

CARPETING.

HASTINGS & CHESTER, have just received a large additional assortment of BRUSSELS, VENETIAN and INGRAIN CARPETING, nearly all of which are in new and beautiful patterns; and with their former stock of Carpeting, English and German FLOOR CLOTHS, *Baizes, Satin Damask, Morseau, Curtain Pelages, Rugs, Table and Piano Covers, Scale boards, &c.* will be sold wholesale or retail, at low prices and on accommodating terms.

Carpet Warehouse, 113 Chesnut street, next door above the Post Office. may 19

DRY GOODS.
JOHN B. STRYKER,

OF the late firm of Newkirk & Stryker, and JOSEPH POGUE, of Wilmington, Del. have entered into copartnership, and are now trading under the firm of STRYKER & POGUE, at No. 27 Market st. between 2d and 3d streets, in the store lately occupied by J. L. & B. Bidwell, where they offer for sale, a general assortment of *British French and Domestic Dry Goods*, at the very lowest market prices. April 5—6t

JOSEPH SHARP,
No. 9 South Second Street,

HAS received, by recent arrivals, an assortment of the following articles, which he offers on reasonable terms, viz:

Several cases of Light and Dark plain prints.
1 case Superior Bombazines, also 3-4 French Bombazets.
Plain Cobets, 1 case very Superior Norwich Crapes;
Light and dark gingham—
4-4 3-4 4-4 and 5-4 plain silk cashmere Shawls,
7-4 and 8-4 Norwich Shawls, with and without borders,
Merino Shawls most solid borders,
White and col'd Crape Shawls,
4-4 5-4 and 6-4 plain Silk and Patt'rn Shawls,
Also an assortment of plain col'd Levantine,
Gros de Naples, bombyen and company Crapes,
3-4 and 5-4 Linen Checks Cotton do,
Plain and Superfine Irish Linens, and 3-4 Sheetings,
Table Damask and diaper Linens,
Extra white Russia Sheetings,
Extra white Italian crape, Crape Lisse and Gauze,
Extra Long silk and Short Beaken Gloves,
Do do. do. Silk mitts and Gloves—
N. B. a large assortment of Shawls, plain, and manufactured Bungalow, also, Russia Diapers. April 12—3t

DR. CHAMBERS'
REMEDY FOR INTEMPERANCE.
BEWARE OF IMPOSTURE.

THE almost unprecedented success which Dr. Chambers' Medicine has met with in the cure of intemperance, has brought forth many fraudulent imitations of this valuable remedy. To secure the public against imposition, the directions accompanying the genuine remedy for Intemperance are signed by James H. Hart, M. D. and A. M. Fanning, successors to Dr. Chambers. Sold in Philadelphia exclusively by the following Agents: WILLIAM HOOPER, 3d South Second street.
ELLIS & MORRIS, 30 Chesnut street.
feb 16—tf

REMOVAL.

P. VAN PELT, Dentist, has removed to No. 117, North East corner of Sycamore and Fourth street.
march 15—3m*

BOARDING SCHOOL,
AT MOOREStOWN.

A BOARDING School has, for a few months past, been opened in the pleasant and healthy village of Moorestown, New Jersey, 9 miles East from Philadelphia, on the direct road from Camden to Mount Holly; to which a small number of Scholars of each sex, can, (for the present,) be very conveniently accommodated.

The course of study embraces the usual Branches of English Education, including Mathematics.——Terms for Board, and Tuition, exclusive of Geography, Grammar, and Mathematics, $12 per Quarter; including those Branches, $25, payable in advance.

Washing, 75 cents per Dozen.

Communication with the City, every day through the week, by the Moorestown and Mount Holly stages. Stage Fare for grown Persons 37 1-2 cents. For Children, in Proportion.

References may be made in Philadelphia, to Elijah Weaver, No. 1 North Front St. or to Thomas Parry, No. 42 North Second St. In Moorestown, to William C. Coles, or to Anthony Sharp. Application for admission, at the School in Moorestown. WILLIAM ROBERTS.
April 5—4t* EZRA ROBERTS.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE Partnership heretofore subsisting between the Subscribers in this day dissolved by mutual consent; all persons having demands against said firm, are hereby requested to present their claims at No. 167 Market street, and those indebted thereto to make payment without delay.

JOHN SERTH,
april 19—3t* WILLIAM JONES.

MR. HENDERSON

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he has removed to the North West corner of Eleventh and Race street, where he practices his profession of CUPPING, BLEEDING, LEECHING and TOOTH DRAWING, on the most reasonable terms.

Also, Cupping and Leeching by Mrs. Henderson.
april 19—3m*

SCYTHES.

PASSMORE, Bartlett, Harris and Darling's CAST STEEL GRASS SCYTHES.

Harris, Watkins and Biggin's CORN SCYTHES.

Kerlin & Mosier will's Shear Steel SICKLES.

Goodyear's Patent HAY and MANURE RAKES.

Hussey's Barlow Creek and Wimbacket SCYTHE STONES, SNEEDS, RAKES, &c. For sale by

SHIPLEY & BAILTHAM,
april 19—tf No. 37 Market street.

HARDWARE STORE.

LESLEY & MEREDITH, No. 31 Market, above 6th street, have just opened a complete Assortment of

HARDWARE & CUTLERY.

CONSISTING of Locks, Latches, and Hinges, of all kinds; Screws, Pullies, Nails, Brass wire, Edge tools, Planes, Files, Anvils, vices and tongs, spades and shovels, knives and forks razors, scissors, pen and pocket knives, spoons, hollow ware, &c. &c. &c. which they will sell, Wholesale or Retail, at very reduced prices. oct 27—6m

TROTTER'S GENUINE
Pectoral Balsam of Horehound,

For Coughs, Colds, Asthmas, Consumptions, Shortness of Breath, Hooping Cough, &c.

THE following certificate is from the Rev. Absalom Day, of Norwalk, Connecticut